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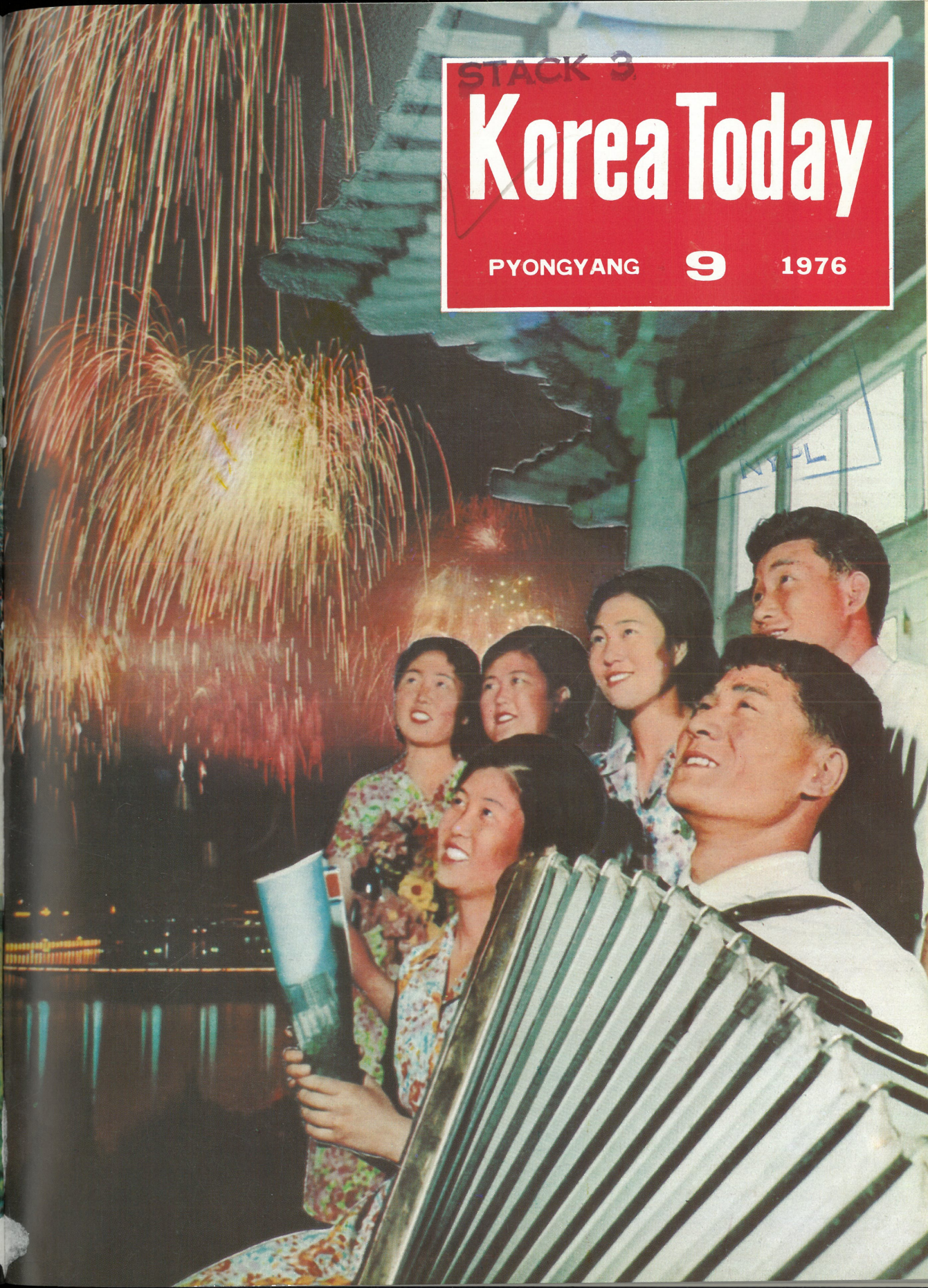
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# Korea Today

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## CONTENTS

TALK WITH JOURNALISTS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF  
PAKISTAN . . . . . KIM IL SUNG . . . . . 2

Speech of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at Banquet Arranged  
in Honour of His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Dem-  
ocratic Republic of Madagascar . . . . . 9

Speech of His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka at Banquet . . . . . 12

Bright Is the Future of Youth under the Wise Guidance of the Great Leader . . . 15

The DPRK Prospering and Developing Eternally under the Banner of Juche . . . 19

We Pungently Denounce US Imperialists' Reckless Act of Military Provocation to  
Open War . . . . . 21

Revolutionary Publication "Nongu" . . . . . 24

Rapidly Developing Magnesite Clinker Industry . . . . . 33

Building of a New Democratic Korea and Youth . . . . . 35

Our Agriculture Yields Bumper Crop Every Year . . . . . 38

How Did the Full-dress Talks between the Red Cross Organizations of the North and  
the South Proceed? . . . . . 42

Revolutionary Opera "Under the Bright Sun" . . . . . 48

International Press Conference on Korean Question Held in Brussels . . . . . 51

What Are the US Imperialist Aggression Troops Doing in South Korea? . . . . 53

We Extend Firm Solidarity to the Zimbabwe People in Their Just Struggle . . . 56

FRONT COVER: Great indeed is the hope of our youth living in the prospering socialist  
country

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The house where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stop-  
ped for a night, giving on-the-spot guidance in Unha-ri village, Yangdok county,  
in September 1947, and a monument erected in honour of his immortal exploits



# Talk with Journalists of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

## KIM IL SUNG

(May 27, 1976)

Let me tell you, first of all, that it gives me a great pleasure that you have been visiting our country and that I am meeting you again here at this place today.

I would like to express my gratitude to you for your having evinced good impressions of our country and said kind words for us.

Now, I am going to make generalized answers to the various questions you have asked.

We warmly welcomed the visit to our country by His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, a goodwill envoy of the Pakistani people. All our working people and children, citizens of Pyongyang included, received the Pakistani guests with joy and welcomed them enthusiastically wherever they went.

His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is the respected friend of our people.

His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Bhutto has devoted all his energies to the struggle to defend his country's sovereignty and independence and develop a self-reliant national

economy. He has displayed wise leadership in the building of new Pakistan. This is why our Korean people have received His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto as the respected leader of the Pakistani people, as our closest friend.

After his assumption of power, he did a lot of things for friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Pakistani peoples. First he had diplomatic relations established between our two countries. He also took reasonable steps for Pakistan to withdraw from the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" which had greatly hampered our people's cause of national reunification. This inspired the Korean people tremendously.

His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Bhutto expressed positive support and sympathy for our people's efforts to reunify the country independently on peaceful lines. Therefore, the Korean people entertain respect for His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister and are very happy that they are acquainted with him as

a close friend.

His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has also made great endeavours for the unity of the peoples of the third world.

I first met him at the tenth anniversary commemoration of the Bandung Conference. I am very glad that he accepted our invitation readily and paid a visit to our country, so I met an old friend of mine after ten years' separation.

It is reasonable and quite natural that all the people of our country and I have warmly welcomed His Excellency Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

You have asked about my opinion concerning the situation in South Asia, but I think you are better acquainted with the situation of that area than I.

The complex problems of South Asia are consequences resulting from the colonial rule of imperialism.

In the past Pakistan had to face troubles many times because of the intrigues of the imperialists.

But the Pakistani people under the correct leadership of His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Bhutto have in recent years tided over all the trials and restored stability to the country, and achieved great successes in the building of a new society.

Pakistan has also been quite successful in normalizing the situation in the subcontinent of South Asia. Of late, Pakistan has established diplomatic relations with Bangladesh, and, through negotiations, come to an agreement to restore diplomatic relations with India at an ambassadorial level. The Pakistani people and His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Bhutto are making sustained efforts to improve their relations with other neighbours, too.

Although the imperialists and reactionaries are resorting to sinister stratagems, aggressions and subversive activities on the

subcontinent of South Asia, the Pakistani and all the rest of the South Asian peoples, if solidly united in their struggle, will be able to thwart the imperialist manoeuvres to divide and play off peoples against each other, and be able to develop their relations of friendship and cooperation on the principles of independence, equality, and mutual respect.

I am convinced that the situation in South Asia will improve and this part of the world will have a bright future.

Next, on the question of developing relations between Pakistan and Bangladesh. I have been informed of its details through the talks I had with His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto this time.

He told me that the relations between the peoples of Pakistan and Bangladesh are developing favourably. We think this is very good.

The two peoples have a history of common struggle from the outset and they have lived together for ages.

We are very pleased that Pakistan and Bangladesh are making joint efforts to establish good relations and getting closer together.

I am sure that the relations between the Pakistani and Bangladesh peoples will keep developing favourably.

Next, I will touch upon the relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Pakistan.

The relations between the two countries are developing excellently now.

Both the Korean and Pakistani peoples were oppressed and exploited under the colonial rule of foreign imperialists before and, today, they are struggling together to build independent and prosperous, new societies. Because of this identity, our two peoples have established the amicable relations of friendship on the principles of mutual respect and equality, on the principle of protect-



ing sovereignty.

Particularly, the current visit to our country of the goodwill mission led by His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is an event that has marked a great turning-point in the promotion of Korea-Pakistan relations.

During my talks with His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister I had a frank exchange of views with him on the promotion of the relations between the two countries and on all other problems of common concern.

On this occasion we have also concluded a number of agreements to increase and facilitate economic and technological cooperation and cultural interchange between the two countries and released a joint communique on matters of common interest and international problems.

The Korean and Pakistani peoples will, on the basis of these, increase political support and solidarity, have close economic and technological cooperation and further promote cultural interchange. This not only fully meets the interests of our two peoples but also has an important bearing on strengthening unity among the third world peoples and the peoples the world over.

I am firmly confident that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Pakistan will strengthen and develop in many fields more comprehensively.

Now, I will answer your question about the reunification of Korea.

To reunify the divided country is the greatest desire of the Korean people and one of the most important struggle goals of the Government of our Republic.

Ever since the division of the country into the north and the south we have exerted every effort to reunify it. We advanced the basic policy that the country's reunification should be achieved without any foreign interference, independently by the Korean people themselves, on a democratic basis and through peaceful means, and put forth many

specific proposals to carry this policy into effect.

However, none of our reasonable proposals for reunification was materialized on account of the insincere attitudes taken by the south Korean authorities and the US side.

As you know, in 1972 a joint statement of the north and south was made public. The statement elucidated the three principles for the country's reunification. These three principles I myself advanced when representatives of the south Korean side came to Pyongyang.

The content of the three principles is: first, to realize the reunification independently without reliance on or interference by foreign forces; second, to achieve the reunification peacefully without recourse to force of arms by the north and the south; and third, to achieve great national unity, transcending differences in ideologies, ideals and systems.

The south Korean authorities accepted the three principles, considering them reasonable. But they completely trampled down the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement on the day after its publication, even before its ink dried.

They claimed that the "UN forces" in south Korea could not be regarded as a foreign force. And saying that there was no need to amend the "Anti-Communist Law", an obstacle to great national unity, the south Korean authorities kept up their "anti-communist" racket, repressing and murdering south Korean democrats and patriots right and left.

Nevertheless, we made all our sincere efforts to keep the spirit of the three principles prevalent by all means and solve the question of national reunification peacefully through negotiations between the north and the south.

The south Korean authorities did not want the reunification of the country from the outset. They dragged on the north-south

talks, advocating the "confrontation", "competition" and "coexistence" of the north and south in the state of being divided.

We hold that the north and south should not confront each other but unite, should not compete but cooperate, should not coexist but reunite.

The south Korean authorities went so far as to propose separate UN membership of the north and south, with our country kept divided.

We are categorically opposed to our country's entry into the UN as "two Koreas". As also mentioned by His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Bhutto this time, if our country is admitted to the UN as "two Koreas", it will keep our nation divided into two for ever and legalize Korea's partition internationally. No single nation will ever want to see itself divided into two for good. And it goes without saying that our people, who have been suffering from the misfortune and pains of national division over three decades, cannot tolerate a permanent national division.

We proposed to institute a north-south Confederation to prevent a permanent national division and accelerate the reunification of the country. We claim to form a Supreme National Congress with representatives of the DPRK and the south Korean authorities, leaving intact the present political systems in the north and south for the time being, to solve the questions of common interest for the nation, to go externally as one state under the single name of Confederal Republic, and to enter the UN as a single state representing the whole nation of Korea.

You asked if it is high time for the north and south to institute a Confederation. We think it is long overdue. However, the north-south Confederation has not yet been realized because of foreign interference and the obstructionist moves of the partitionists at home and abroad. We believe that our aspirations will be definitively met by the just struggle of the entire people of north and

south Korea. They will join efforts and shatter the interference of all outside forces and certainly reunify their divided country before long.

You asked whether it is true that we will not impose a socialist system on south Korea. I have already spoken on this point many times—in a number of my interviews with foreign journalists, and on every opportunity.

For the sake of the great unity of the whole nation we will not impose a socialist system on south Korea; we have no such intention at all. What kind of social system should be set up in south Korea, it is a matter for the south Korean people to decide.

As to the point on the north and south refraining from forcing their social systems on each other it is clearly expounded in the third of the three principles for national reunification laid down in the North-South Joint Statement. It points out that great national unity should be promoted transcending the differences in ideologies, ideals and systems. We want to live together, with the north and south not imposing their ideologies, ideals, systems or religious beliefs on each other, in accordance with the principle of great national unity.

We consider that the two different systems in the north and the south will provide no ground precluding the great unity of the entire nation.

The allegation that we are going to impose the socialist system upon south Korea is a nonsense uttered by the partitionists to obstruct the great unity of our nation and Korea's reunification.

It is very important to strictly adhere to the principle of great national unity in order to prevent our nation's permanent division into two and attain the reunification. We will do our best to realize the great unity of the whole nation and achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

Now I would answer your question regarding the establishment of a new international



economic order by the developing countries.

The old international economic order was set up by the imperialists and colonialists in the past; it is a system, an order aimed at domineering and exploiting the oppressed nations and the peoples of the colonial countries.

Many countries of the world have now attained independence. It is true that there are still countries that are fighting for national liberation, but many of the Asian, African and Latin-American countries, former colonies, have won national liberation and embarked upon the building of a new life.

However, the old international economic order set up by the imperialists and colonialists still remains in existence. This order greatly hampers the newly-independent countries in their efforts to defend their sovereignty and national independence and build an independent national economy.

The peoples of all countries must unite firmly and fight to abolish the old international economic order set up by the imperialists.

At present the imperialists and colonialists are indulging in all kinds of plots and moves of estrangement, disruption and subversion in order to undermine the solidarity of the peoples of the third world, peoples of the developing countries. Thus, the imperialists, doing everything to prevent the developing countries from uniting and blasting the old international economic order, are trying to maintain this order.

Under these circumstances, it is necessary, above all, for the peoples of the third world, peoples of the developing countries to strengthen their solidarity in order to scrap the old international economic order and establish a new one. The peoples of the developing countries should cement unity and thus lay bare and smash the subversive activities of the imperialists and colonialists.

It is our belief that if the peoples of the third world take a strong united action, they will be able to destroy the old international

economic order and establish a new one. At present the peoples of many countries express a firm resolve to blast the old international economic order once and for all by strengthening the solidarity of the peoples of the third world with a fresh courage and fighting spirit in order to build an independent national economy and consolidate national sovereignty and independence.

We think that without fighting and without uniting their strength the developing countries will not be able to receive a "gift" of a new international economic order from the imperialists and colonialists.

Further, you asked about the question of establishing a nuclear-free zone in South Asia and the Middle East. We are of the opinion that the struggle of the peoples in these areas for a nuclear-free zone in South Asia and the Middle East is just.

We think that the nuclear menace should be eliminated and a stable peace and security ensured not only in these areas but also in all other parts of the world. We demand that in order to free all parts of the world from nuclear danger all nuclear weapons be scrapped.

You asked me about my opinion of the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Colombo. Now I would like to make a brief remark.

As you know, our country joined the non-aligned states at their Foreign Ministers' Conference in Lima last year. So, I think our government delegation should participate in the Colombo Summit without fail.

We devote great attention to the Colombo Summit. The non-alignment movement now comprises more than 80 countries, and this is a very great force. Our delegation will bend every effort and energy to make the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries a historic conference.

The agenda items of the Colombo Summit are under discussion as yet.

In our opinion, it should take up, above all, the question of how to assess the current

international situation, and a number of economic problems including the issue of international economic development. In particular, it should discuss measures to oppose the old international economic order set up by the imperialists in pursuance of their economic interests and establish a new one in the interests of the progressive people of the world.

It also should discuss measures to foil the moves of the imperialists towards division, subversion, estrangement and bribery and to strengthen the unity of the new-born independent countries, the non-aligned countries and the problem of supporting and encouraging the struggles of peoples for freedom and independence, and national prosperity.

Our government delegation will attend the forthcoming Summit of Non-Aligned Countries and bend every effort to make it a great success by actively contributing to the discussion of all questions, including the questions of further strengthening unity and economic and technical cooperation among the non-aligned states and supporting and encouraging the people's struggle for national liberation and independence.

You asked me about my view on the liberation struggle of the southern African peoples. Now I would make a brief remark.

In the past period the peoples of the African continent have waged a vigorous struggle for freedom and independence.

Thanks to the stout struggle of the African peoples and the active support and encouragement of the peace-loving people throughout the world, many African countries have won national independence and freedom and attained a great victory in their struggle against colonialism.

But some countries in southern Africa have not yet achieved complete liberation. The peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania continue to fight courageously, weapons in hand, against colonialism and racism.

The colonialists and racists are now try-

ing in every way to check the liberation struggle of the peoples in this region. But the liberation struggle of the southern African peoples, like the struggle of the peoples in other parts of the African continent, will surely triumph, and the colonialists and racists will finally meet their doom on the African continent.

The Korean and Pakistani peoples will, in the future too, as in the past, give strong support to the African peoples in their revolutionary struggle for national liberation and independence. This was reaffirmed in the recent talks between His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Bhutto and us, and is reflected in the joint communique, too.

Lastly, I will briefly answer your question about the change that has taken place in the world arena since my meeting with Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in Djakarta ten years ago.

In the past ten years great changes have been brought about in the international arena.

First of all, a fundamental change has taken place in the balance of forces. The peoples of the world have won a great victory in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, whereas the imperialist forces have weakened greatly.

The might of the socialist countries has further increased and many countries of the world are advancing towards socialism.

Under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have cast off the colonial yoke of imperialism and won independence, and entered on the road of creating a new life. The new-emerging forces, the great anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of our times, have been born out of the flames of the national-liberation struggle.

The imperialists are encountering a strong resistance of the peoples in all parts and all countries of the world.

A special mention should be made of the fact that the imperialists are now facing a



grave economic crisis. The capitalist and imperialist countries are going through acute fuel and raw material crises. Of late, the countries of the third world, the developing countries have stepped up the struggle to defend their political sovereignty and achieve economic independence. This has further aggravated the economic crisis in the imperialist countries.

Generally speaking, the international situation in the past ten years has developed in favour of the progressive peoples of the world, the peoples of the third world, to the disadvantage of the imperialists, and on the international arena the anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces have grown in strength from day to day, whereas the imperialist forces of aggression have declined and become weaker.

The present times can be called the times of independence when all peoples of the world demand sovereignty and independence. No country and no nation want to be subjected to others and will tolerate their independence being trampled underfoot.

The once exploited and oppressed peoples have appeared on the world stage as the masters exercising their rights; the voices demanding independence are rising higher every day and the struggle to defend independence is further strengthened on the international scene.

In order to get out of their catastrophic economic crisis and oppress and exploit the peoples of the newly-independent countries, the imperialists are now resorting to ever more crafty methods. They are strengthening the moves to disunite the nations of the new-emerging forces and, by means of dou-

ble-dealing tactics, are deceiving people under the signboard of "peace" on the one hand and, on the other, stepping up war preparations.

However, if the peoples of the third world and the newly-independent countries and all the progressive peoples of the world, united more firmly, see through the imperialists' crafty double-dealing tactics and wage a vigorous struggle against it, they can successfully frustrate the imperialists' artifice no matter how crafty.

Such, in general, is the change that has taken place in the international arena since I met His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ten years ago, and the present international situation.

I am confident that as in the past, so in the future, the governments and peoples of Korea and Pakistan will vigorously wage a joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism in unity with the peace-loving people of the world and the third world peoples, under the unfurled banner of anti-imperialism and independence and, by so doing, surely win victory in their efforts to build peaceful and prosperous, new societies.

Such are my answers to your questions.

I believe that the present visit of His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to our country designed to strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Pakistani peoples has been very successful, and that our talks with him have brought about satisfactory results.

I hope you will convey to the Pakistani people the friendly feelings the Korean people cherish for them.

# Speech of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at Banquet Arranged in Honour of His Excellency  
Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic  
Republic of Madagascar

(June 4, 1976)

Your Excellency esteemed President Mr. Didier Ratsiraka and Madame Celine Ratsiraka,  
Esteemed guests from Madagascar,  
Comrades and friends,

I am very happy today to meet again after a long interval and be seated here together with Your Excellency Mr. Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and our close friend, and Madame. You are warmly welcomed.

The name of Your Excellency Mr. Didier Ratsiraka is already widely known to our people through Your Excellency's visit to our country four years ago.

It gives us special pleasure to greet you again in our Pyongyang this time as President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Since Your Excellency Mr. Didier Ratsiraka assumed office as Head of State of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar as a result of the deep trust of the Malagasy people, fundamental changes have taken place in the Malagasy revolution and the life of the Malagasy people.

The Malagasy people are a valiant people who were the first to raise the flames of the national liberation struggle in the Indian Ocean off Africa after the Second World War.

After the independence of their country, too, they waged a dynamic struggle against the reactionary rule and are now marching towards socialism under the correct leadership of Your Excellency President Mr. Didier Ratsiraka, their outstanding leader.

The Charter of Socialist Revolution and the New Constitution adopted towards the end of last year in Madagascar are excellent documents which brightly illumine the future of the Malagasy people.

In accordance with these documents which reflect the aspirations of the Malagasy people for sovereignty, independence and socialism, the Malagasy Government is enforcing a number of progressive reforms and the appearance of Madagascar is changing radically every day.

The Malagasy Government is taking resolute measures to do away with all forms of shackling foreign relations persistent even after independence and fighting determinedly



against imperialism, colonialism and racism on the principle of non-alignment.

We warmly congratulate the revolutionary transformations taking place in Madagascar as a common victory for the new-emerging forces and actively support the just struggle of the Malagasy people to convert the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and achieve the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

Developments in Madagascar eloquently show that an increasing number of countries in the third world will advance towards socialism.

The Korean and Malagasy peoples are far away from each other, separated by continents and oceans, but they are linked by strong ties of friendship because of their common plights in the past and the common goals of their present struggles.

Your Excellency Mr. President has played the excellent role of pioneer in hewing out the road of beautiful friendship between our two countries.

It was Your Excellency Mr. Didier Ratsiraka who visited our country yourself and signed a historic document on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Madagascar; since your assumption of office as Head of State the friendly feelings between the two peoples have been growing deeper and deeper.

The Charter of Malagasy Socialist Revolution includes an explicit stipulation on the development of friendly relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Basing itself on the steadfast principled stand of independence against imperialism, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar endeavoured for our country's affiliation with the non-aligned movement and conducted vigorous activities again at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly as one of the co-sponsors of the resolution of our side.

Moreover, as regards the letter addressed last March by the Standing Committee of our Supreme People's Assembly to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the

world, Your Excellency Mr. President personally sent us a message of solidarity, fully supporting that letter.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my profound thanks to Your Excellency Mr. President, the Supreme Revolutionary Council, the Government and people of Madagascar for actively supporting and encouraging the just policy of our Party and Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and our people's revolutionary cause.

The friendship formed between our two peoples is a true friendship between the comrades-in-arms who are on the same side of the barricade against imperialism and colonialism; and it is flowering and developing as the days go by.

We are sure that this visit of Your Excellency Mr. President to our country will be a momentous event which will add another brilliant page to the annals of fraternal friendship between our two peoples.

Your Excellency Mr. President,

You are visiting our country with the historic 5th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries ahead, so your visit assumes a greater importance.

The present situation shows that it is quite necessary for the heads of non-aligned states to meet with each other before the summit conference to discuss matters of common concern and arrive at unanimity of views.

The non-aligned movement is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force which reflects the trends of the development of our times in which imperialism is declining to fall and many countries of the world are following the road to independence.

The non-aligned movement gives a strong impetus to the struggle of the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces against all forms of aggression and interference and for the establishment of new international relations based on complete equality and independence.

Imperialist powers are so alarmed and

scared at this that they are working to undermine the non-aligned movement at all costs.

In an attempt to keep newly independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America under their control, the imperialists have long been committing all acts of aggression and interference—direct armed intervention and war by proxy through their agents, subversive activity and sabotage, economic and cultural infiltration, threat and blackmail, appeasement and deception, bribery and so on.

Of late, the imperialists, taking advantage of some problems existing among the countries of the new-emerging forces which are the legacies of the time of colonial rule, are more stubbornly manoeuvring to drive wedges and sow discords among these countries to divide and set them at variance.

The imperialists and colonialists are seeking to fish in troubled waters by pitting the countries of the new-emerging forces, the non-aligned nations against each other, and they are hatching plots to disrupt and disorganize the summit conference of non-aligned countries from within.

We consider that the non-aligned countries must increase their vigilance against the cunning subversive and divisive activities of the imperialists and must unite more firmly than ever before to smash their plots at every step.

To achieve unity, it is imperative that the non-aligned countries should organically combine their own interests with the general interests of the non-aligned movement and join efforts for the attainment of the common objectives of this movement.

When we are united, we will win; when we are disunited, we will be defeated one by one.

All the formerly oppressed peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America should not only uphold their sovereignty and independence and unite politically but also closely work together in the economic and technological spheres.

Nobody should be deceived by or involved in the imperialists' manoeuvres for alienation and division and the problems among the non-aligned countries, which are the legacies of the time of imperialist colonial rule, must be settled through negotiation on the principle of unity.

Thus, we should make the forthcoming 5th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries a conference of great unity which will check and frustrate the divisive activities of the imperialists and become a new milestone in the advancement of the non-aligned movement.

The Korean people will continue to fight staunchly to build a new world free from imperialism and colonialism and clear of aggression and plunder, in unity with the peoples of the non-aligned countries, with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who advocate independence, with the progressive countries in Europe and all peoples of the world.

Guests from Madagascar,

Your current visit to our country is a great auspicious event for our people.

At this place overflowing with friendly feelings, I hope your visit to our country will bear fine fruits, and would like to propose a toast:

To the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Malagasy people,

To the prosperity and progress of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar,

To the unity of the world's people who advocate independence,

To the health of Your Excellency esteemed President Mr. Didier Ratsiraka and Madame Celine Ratsiraka,

To the health of the guests from Madagascar,

To the health of diplomatic envoys from various countries and madames, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.



# Speech of His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka

at Banquet

(June 4, 1976)

Mr. President,

Please assure yourself that the kind speech you have just made to us, which expresses the noble and generous sentiments, comes straight to our heart and, through us, directly to the heart of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Therefore, it will not surprise you that if I say my first word to you very sincerely in the name of the Malagasy people and revolution and in my own name: Thank you!

Four years ago the Malagasy people after covering the path of long trials and vicissitudes of colonial oppression and neo-colonialist domination broke the chains which behind the appearance of sovereignty had kept them in the unbearable state of vassalage and alienation.

It was the beginning of the new era which enabled the Malagasy personality to recover liberty, re-discover its identity and open the way for a world without frontiers.

Charged in this epoch with the duty to guide reviving national diplomacy, we inaugurated foreign policy characterized in all respects by intransigence in respect for our independence and the abandonment of all the complexes against progressive principles.

Vigorously supported by the people on this new road, we had the privilege to count the Democratic People's Republic of Korea among the first countries we have visited.

We came here with enthusiasm at the thought of forging the relations of solid amity under the signboard of revolutionary internationalism with a courageous people and a country with efficacy and dynamism which have become a legend.

But, to our regret, we left here, leaving more real brothers than friends, but with the sentiment that nothing can break the bond which has taken its solid place in our common will. First of all, to think and march jointly in the same direction. Then, to respect in all enterprises our mutual interests. Lastly, to make no cease in our leap till the exploitation of man by man, colonialism, imperialism, racial segregation, political domination by the minorities, territorial usurpation, tyranny of big powers in the international economic relations concede to the liberty of all peoples, real sovereignty of all countries, the rule of democracy of the majority and the equitable and stable international economic order.

Today, we, with the great joy of bringing you the salute and message of militant fra-

ternity of the Malagasy people with the immense joy of meeting you again, reaffirm at the first moment of this state visit that we are firmly standing on the side of the fraternal people and government of Korea and reaffirm all the admiration we cherish to the respected and beloved leader His Excellency President, Comrade and friend Kim Il Sung.

We also say to you that we value the Juche idea because it reflects principles which in many respects have amazing similarity with our valuable revolutionary civilization and the basic contents of our national ideology.

Like you, we are convinced that the victory of our revolution depends essentially and above all on our own efforts and on the permanent consideration of our country's reality.

Like you, we do not believe in revolution by proxy: The people themselves, the entire people must carry out the revolution and become its master.

We have also chosen the principle of non-alignment to defend better the genuine national character of the revolution. Our country and people who adopt a decision with their autonomy will make better advancement when they have efforts and discipline which mobilize creative genius to give Malagasy solutions to Malagasy problems.

We have only entered the initial phase in our gigantic enterprise by having started just now the national democratic revolution, without which we cannot lead our country to socialism. We know well that this road is long and thorny, but there is no other way for us who are faced with the consequences of the regime of the harsh colonial exploitation which we had undergone, faced with the cruel injustice, ignorance and poverty left over by all the capitalist structures, faced with our task to liberate men, all men, and to build an independent economy which will serve to set up a new economic and social order.

The capitalist spirit with its system of egoism, inequality and cynical profit does not conform with Malagasy philosophy and spirit and will render more acute the conflicts and

contradictions which we strive to eradicate precisely. If the sovereign Malagasy people, rising up unanimously, resolutely chose the road of socialism, with the pertinent knowledge that it has only landmarks of difficulties, it is because they were convinced of the necessity to build a society of justice, equality and peace.

Recalling these several traits of our country, we would like to view our friendly visit in the context of the similarity and revolutionary internationalism that characterise our common struggle.

As a brother, as a comrade-in-arms, as a revolutionary, we pay tribute to the valiant Korean people who marched ahead, without any relaxation, waging an indomitable struggle to destroy the colonial ruler, drive away imperialist aggression, establish socialism and build a modern industrial state with a prosperous rural economy on the ruins of war.

Your tests and your success, your gait and your experiences, your spirit of independence and your proletarian internationalism rouse our deep admiration and they represent for us a guarantee for fruitful, enriching and exemplary relations.

It is, therefore, only too natural that I take this opportunity to praise the Madagascar-Korea cooperation which has never been contradicted in the different diplomatic theatres and which has assumed still more diverse aspects in the work of national reconstruction in which we are engaged.

The construction of the House of Youth in Tamatave at present is the first promising example.

The expected dispatch of Korean bank experts will help us radically transform our bank system to place it entirely in the exclusive service of the people and socialist revolution.

More recently, you favourably responded to our request for the transformation of our structure of rural production into the socialist cooperative network conforming to the requirements, problems and realities of our



country.

In rendering your aid, you have strictly respected our national independence. You have left us to supremely exercise our right of decision under all circumstances. You have never demanded any condition, notably political.

The excellent results obtained up to now by these methods of model cooperation and the efficacy of the cooperation which you will decide in the future, will help us strengthen our national independence in a most appropriate manner, achieve our economic independence, consolidate our revolution and stimulate our militant internationalism and finally bring Malagasy socialism to victory.

We have come today to strengthen the already deep friendship which unites us. We have come to develop the cooperation between Korea and Madagascar out of concern for the interest well comprehended by the two parties. We have come, finally, to be inspired by the sources of your revolution by drawing from your experiences lessons which will help us guide our own revolution and promote our development.

We are filled with the ambition to make this visit a permanent manifestation of the confidence, esteem and admiration which the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar feel for the fraternal people and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Our visit will also be a vivid testimony of our full support to the just struggle of the people and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the unconditional withdrawal of the American imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of your country without any foreign interference.

To respected and beloved leader His Excellency Comrade President Kim Il Sung, to His Excellency Comrade Premier, to Their Excellencies Comrades Ministers, and to all the Korean revolutionary fighters and to the courageous Korean people, we express our joy and our pride in finding ourselves among them today.

With my whole heart and with satisfaction, I raise my glass to the health and longevity of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

I also propose a toast:

To the health of Madame Kim Song Ae to whom I have the honour of presenting my respectful homage,

To the health of Their Excellencies and all the honorable guests present here.

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Long live the reunited Korean people!

Kim Il Sung tongji manse! (Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!)

# Bright Is the Future of Youth under the Wise Guidance of the Great Leader

## 1.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pays special attention to the youth movement and devotes much energies to the youth work.

He frequently attends the meetings of youth and makes highly important speeches; he calls in youth workers to discuss the work with them and show them the direction of their work; and he visits the places where young people work, and praises them for their labour feats and is rejoiced over their successes together with them.

Such was the case with the Fifth Congress of the Democratic Youth League (predecessor of the League of Socialist Working Youth).

The great leader attended the Congress. He lovingly looked round vigorous youth delegates and was greatly pleased with them. He made a historic speech showing the youth movement its path. He attentively heard the speeches of delegates and warmly clapped his hands in applause and said words of praise. During recess, he called many youth delegates to him, asked them about their work, health and difficulties in their work, and encouraged them, patting them on the shoulder, that the energetic young people should work well.

He learned that during the Congress there was an exhibition of industrial goods made by youth throughout the country in honour of the Congress, and he, taking cadres of the Party and the Government, went to see it. He looked round many new machines and equipment, daily necessities and scientific experimental implements and apparatuses made by

youth with their wisdom and efforts and highly praised youth for their boldness and creativity displayed in producing them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung says quite often in this vein:

It is the youth who are the bravest in the revolution and shed much blood for it. No revolution has ever triumphed without the youth standing in the lead.

The young people are a revolution-making generation, a rising generation, an advancing generation.

Only by properly educating the youth can we reunify the country without difficulty in the future and build a communist society faster.

The respected and beloved leader highly appraised the position and role of the youth in the social revolution and bent much efforts to the creation of the Democratic Youth League (DYL) immediately after the country's liberation. In the hard days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he had formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the Saenal Juvenile Union, the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, the Young Communist League of Korea, and the Anti-Japanese Youth League of Korea, and educated and trained a large number of youth through struggle to be ardent revolutionaries, dependable core elements of the revolution.

In October 1945, shortly after his triumphal return-home, when our youth movement faced a danger of split, he put forward the slogan: "Patriotic youth, unite under the banner of democracy!" And he organized and guided consultations of youth workers and meetings





of active youth many times. In this way he united the broad masses of youth in the DYL, a unitary democratic youth organization. He made speeches and lectures at these consultations and meetings and went to localities to guide the inaugural meetings of the provincial DYL organizations.

The great leader made a historic speech at the Conference of Representatives of Democratic Youth Organizations of North Korea held in January 1946, which declared the creation of the Korean Democratic Youth League.

He had a deep understanding of the situation of the youth movement and illuminated the path for the youth organizations and youth in each period and each stage of revolutionary development. In November 1970 he called in the youth workers and gave earnest instructions on improving and strengthening the work of the League of Socialist Working Youth (LSWY) as required by the developing reality. Soon after then, in February 1971, he arranged and guided a consultation of youth workers and made a long speech on developing the work of the LSWY more actively to suit the characteristics of the youth. In June the same year he attended the Sixth LSWY Congress and guided the work of the Congress, and delivered his celebrated speech "The Youth Must Take Over the Revolution and Carry It Forward."

The Sixth LSWY Congress was attended by more than 240 youth delegates from 97 countries of the world. The great leader warmly welcomed the foreign delegates, received them, and expressed his deep thanks to them for having come to congratulate our youth congress and actively supporting and encouraging our people and youth in their struggle for the country's reunification. And he paid close attention to the lodging, food, health and rest of the foreign delegates and plane and cars for them.

After the Congress, there were a parade

of youth and students and a banquet in honour of the Congress. He was with the home and foreign youth delegates all day long. At the banquet he went to every table for foreign delegates and drank toast together with them, and said words of inspiration to them.

Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung is a revolutionary genius and a great teacher who does not spare his time and efforts for the youth work.

## 2.

One night in November 1970, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally went to the office building of the Central Committee of the LSWY. Ever since the country's liberation he had frequented the offices of youth functionaries to see how they worked and lived.

One day, shortly after the country's liberation from Japanese imperialist rule, he paid a midnight call at the office of youth workers in heavy snow. He came out of his car and looked round the office and said:

**Young people like to be in clean, bright and pleasant places. So the lights at the entrance to the offices of young people must not be so dark as those here, I think.**

The respected and beloved leader also pointed to the narrow entrance door as he was stepping into the office from the front gate, saying:

**This had better be altered. I would suggest that it be made bigger, so that young people, burning with hope and aspiration, can go in freely, throwing out their chests.**

He walked into the office where he found a youth functionary, who had worked until late at night, in doze, face down on the table. His aide tried to wake him. The great leader waved his hand not to do so, quietly moved up to him, took off his overcoat and laid it over his shoulder, added fuel to the stove and left there.



**The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung acknowledging the enthusiastic cheers of young constructors (May 1964)**

With such warm love, he visited the office building of the Central Committee of the LSWY in 1970.

That day, until late at night, he looked round every floor and room of the building, sat himself in chairs in a small meeting hall to see whether they were comfortable or not, and understood every aspect of the work and life of the youth functionaries, paying close attention to the minutest details. Looking out of the window at the youth hall, he said in an

impression-charged tone that he had seen that it was built immediately after the ceasefire and instructed that because it was small now, a new, bigger one should be built for the young people at a best place. And he stressed time and again that young people with high ambition should be provided with the best things and that new, better buildings of the Central Committee of the LSWY, the Kumsong Political College and the Youth Theatre should be erected.



The students and children's palaces, youth halls, youth parks, youth theatres, youth hotels and well-appointed educational institutions in different parts of our country and our most advanced educational system have been established under such deep concern of the fatherly leader for the youth and children.

The great leader also energetically guides our young people to take the lead in the revolution and construction and perform heroic deeds. He visits factories and warmly grips the oil-stained hands of the young workers without hesitation. He goes out to farm villages to talk plainly with young peasants at the edge of fields. He calls at schools to see lecture rooms, laboratories, dormitories and dining halls and look after every aspect of the students' life. He visits the People's Army units to see the politico-military training of soldiers and teach how to do it.

In 1958, when the whole country was dashing ahead at the speed of Chollima, bringing about a great upsurge in socialist construction, the great leader entrusted the young people with the Haeju-Hasong railway project and many other construction projects, believing in their strength. With an intense loyalty to him, our young people vyingly volunteered in the construction projects in high spirits.

Highly appreciating their faithfulness to the Party, the fatherly leader took good care of them, securing everything necessary for their life and work. Not content with this, he phoned the construction sites at midnight to ask them about their work and life and carefully look after them.

One day in June 1958, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came to the Haeju-Hasong railway construction site in defiance of the fatigue of a long journey. Looking round the construction site, he clasped the soil-stained hands of the young constructors one by one and highly praised them for their unprecedentedly high speed in the construction. And he went to their lodging and dining

hall, personally measured the height of their beds, uncovered cooking pots and had a taste of rice, soup and side dishes to improve the living conditions of the young constructors.

The warm love of the great leader gave the young constructors Herculean strength which sped up the project. 50,000 and 70,000-cubic metre mountains went at a blast and the course of a river was turned overnight. In this way they finished in 75 days the 80 kilometre-long railway project which would have taken three or four years. This was a new miracle.

Rejoiced more over this than anyone else, the respected and beloved leader attended the opening ceremony of the railway and warmly congratulated the young constructors on their labour feats.

Addressing the opening ceremony, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Your feat and fame gave the whole country a new great encouragement and impetus in the unprecedented labour upsurge and inspired our people with courage and confidence that they are fully capable of overcoming any difficulties."**

Everything in our country—youth railways, youth railway stations, youth dams, youth power stations, youth collieries, youth streets, all towns and farm villages, factories and mines—has a story about the great leader's warm love for our young people and deep faith in them.

The happiest and most proud are the young people of Korea who have become revolutionaries, fighters and heroes, and the vanguard of the revolution, a leading force in creation and construction, under the warm care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Bright is the future of our young people who are under the wise guidance of the great leader and only victory and glory are always in store for them.

## The DPRK Prospering and Developing Eternally under the Banner of Juche

Today our people significantly greet the 28th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), their glorious fatherland, at a historic moment when a new great change is taking place in our revolutionary development under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technological and cultural.

The DPRK is a shining fruit of the prolonged, arduous yet heroic struggle waged by our people for freedom and independence, and for the building of a new society, under the wise guidance of the great leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set out on the road of revolution in the grimmest days of Japanese imperialist rule, fathered the immortal Juche idea, organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and carried the historic cause of national liberation to completion.

The great leader advanced a Juche-based line of people's revolutionary government, gained a rich experience in building a people's power and trained a great number of steeled and seasoned revolutionary core elements in the years of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

After liberation he, drawing on the precious feats and experience during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, established a people's power of a new type and strengthened and developed it, and founded the DPRK on September 9, 1948.

With the birth of the DPRK, our people, freed from colonial slavery once and for all, became legitimate masters of a dignified sovereign, independent state who build a new country by themselves, firmly holding power in their hands; our country, which had long been eclipsed on the world map, entered the international arena with dignity on a par with all the countries of the world, large and small.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the banner of freedom and independence of the Korean people, and it is a powerful weapon in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country and the building of a new society."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 195.)

For the past 28 years of its existence, the DPRK has traversed the path of glory and victory, overcoming all sorts of difficulties and ordeals, under the banner of Juche unfurled by the great leader and admirably performed its role as a weapon for the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the socialist revolution and construction.

The path covered by the DPRK under the wise guidance of the great leader was a path of acute struggle to firmly defend political sovereignty, repelling the aggressions of the imperialist enemy and pressure from outside.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, our Republic defeated the US imperialist aggressors who attacked it to strangle it in its infancy and firmly defended national sovereignty, rebuffing each of their ceaseless provocations.

The DPRK, holding high the Juche banner, has steadfastly marched along the path chosen by itself, solving all problems by itself in conformity with the reality of the country and the interests of the people, on its own faith and judgement, in whatever difficult and complex situation.

As a result, today it has become an invincible country capable of repulsing any imperialist aggression, and an independent country which can defend its political sovereignty, withstanding all violent storms.

The path traveled by the DPRK under the inspiring guidance of the great leader was a proud road of struggle to transform society, people and nature at an unprecedentedly high speed and turn our country from a backward colonial, semi-feudal society into a powerful,



developed socialist industrial state, taking guidance from the immortal Juche idea.

Our Republic's history is a record of brilliant victories in revolutionary struggle; it carried out two stages of serious and great social revolutions in a very short period and fulfilled the historic task of socialist industrialization in a short time of 14 years through a grand Chollima onward movement.

Ours is a completely independent national economy. It has developed rapidly along the line of independence laid down by the great leader and firmly stands on its own legs, unaffected by the worldwide economic upheaval.

Our country could not even make needles or pencils properly in the past. But now, it manufactures even large machines and precision machines without difficulty, the whole country is a sea of automatic machines. And the working people are getting freed from arduous labour.

Under the rays of the rural theses authored by the great leader the appearance of our countryside has radically changed. The modernization and industrialization of agriculture are increasing agricultural production at a very high rate.

There has also been a signal progress in the building of socialist culture. All the new rising generation receive universal compulsory 11-year education. Our country boasts of a large army of one million intellectuals, which is our great treasure, and the intellectualization of the whole society is going ahead briskly. The most revolutionary literature and arts for the people are brilliantly flowering.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader our Republic has turned into a country in which all the people breathe and act on the immortal Juche idea and are united as one by one mind and will. The whole Party and the entire people, firmly rallied around the great leader, work heart and soul along the revolutionary road blazed by him. This indestructible unity and cohesion of our people is the most precious gain of the DPRK and a firm guarantee of its eternal prosperity.

Under the banner of the DPRK the movement of the Koreans in Japan and other foreign countries has witnessed shining successes.

Thanks to the great leader's idea of independence, self-support and self-defence and to our Party's independent foreign policy, the international authority and dignity of the DPRK have risen as never before and the international solidarity with our revolutionary cause has also greatly strengthened.

Indeed, the history of the DPRK clearly shows that the DPRK is the banner of freedom and happiness, national independence and prosperity for our people.

But, this happiness and glory are not enjoyed by all our compatriots.

In the southern half of our country our compatriots are still suffering from colonial slavery and abject poverty and denied all rights.

This is due entirely to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressors and the acts against the country and the nation and fascist terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges.

To reunify independently our divided country is the greatest desire of our nation.

Not forgetting the compatriots in the south even for a moment, the great leader has constantly followed the policy of achieving the country's independent, peaceful reunification by our people themselves and presented time and again realistic proposals for its realization.

The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, though, have accepted none of the just reunification proposals made by the DPRK Government. They are now trying shamelessly and madly to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the national split, and provoke a new war, and are brutally suppressing people.

But, the entire Korean people, upholding the policy of the country's independent, peaceful reunification advanced by the great leader, will resolutely frustrate the moves of the split-tists within and without and achieve the country's reunification without fail.

The Korean people will, as ever, struggle staunchly for the victories of our revolution and the world revolution in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, the peoples of the non-aligned countries, the countries of the new-emerging forces, and all the progressive people of the world, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

## We Pungently Denounce US Imperialists' Reckless Act of Military Provocation to Open War

The US imperialist aggressors running wild to unleash another war in Korea committed a grave provocative act against our side in the joint security area of Panmunjom.

On the morning of August 18 the US imperialist aggression army mobilized more than 10 hooligans carrying axes and, like a brigand, attempted to fell at random a tree in the joint security area which cannot be disposed of arbitrarily without an agreement between the two sides. Furthermore, they collectively pounced, brandishing lethal weapons, upon security personnel of our side who demanded of them stopping the illegal act, and committed an unpardonable act of violence against our security personnel.

The reckless provocation of the enemy compelled our security personnel to take a decisive step in self-defence and thus, a melee took place between the two sides, wounding personnel of both sides.

The provocative act of the enemy in the joint security area was by no means an accidental one but an act organised in a premeditated way by the US imperialists to kindle the flame of a war.

Clear proof of this was furnished by the fact that with this incident as an occasion the enemy launched a large-scale anti-DPRK campaign.

Now the US imperialists have set in motion all their propaganda media in threatening and blackmailing us in an unscrupulous

way, while issuing an "emergency alert order" to their aggression troops occupying south Korea. On this order the US imperialist aggression troops and the south Korean puppet army are fully armed and in a full combat posture.

In face of the prevailing situation, Comrade Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army ordered the entire officers and men of the People's Army units and members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and Red Young Guards to take their posts in combat readiness.

The order of Comrade Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army is a decisive step intended to defend the security of the socialist fatherland and the people and the gains of the revolution from a reckless war of aggression the US imperialists try to ignite.

That the US imperialists committed the deliberate hostile act toward our side in the joint security area of Panmunjom, raised a big anti-DPRK racket and held their posts in a state of full combat readiness, bespeaks that the incident is a premeditated provocative act carefully prepared to put into effect their new war provocation plot against us.

Today the US imperialists are massing their armed forces in south Korea, reinforcing their military equipment, concentrating nuclear weapons and guided missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads in the area



along the Military Demarcation Line and going ahead with war exercises after perfecting combat preparedness.

The US imperialist brigands went so far as to define the "forestalling attack" and "blitz warfare" as their tactics, work out "five-day operation plan" and "nine-day operation plan" and are now watching for a chance to invade the northern half of our Republic at a breath.

This is clearly borne out by the fact that 400,000 US troops and puppet army who carry ammunition far greater than the fixed amount for combat action and have made full combat readiness are taking the position of attack in the area along the Military Demarcation Line.

The provocation committed by the US imperialists this time in the joint security area of Panmunjom is a link in the whole chains of these manoeuvres and their most vicious expression.

The US imperialists, clamouring that the incident in the joint security area of Panmunjom is the gravest one since the "Pueblo" incident and the "EC-121" incident, are foolishly trying to shift responsibility for it on to us.

This is a brigandish assertion like a thief crying "stop thief."

Did we tow the "Pueblo" from the coastal waters of the United States and down the "EC-121" in the air space above the United States?

The US imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" and their large spy plane "EC-121" were meted out well-deserved punishment in self-defence actions of our side while committing hostile acts after intruding into the territorial waters and air space of our country.

By their robber-like allegation the US imperialists only confess to their being the very author of the latest incident, too.

It is not without reason that the US imperialist aggressors, after committing the premeditated and organised provocation against our side in the joint security area, are trying to shift the blame for it on to the other, taking one adventurous military step after another and kicking up an all-out "anti-communist" row full of lies and deception.

Now the US imperialists are utterly isolated and cold-shouldered within and without and find themselves in still worse straits.

The voice of the world people opposing and repudiating the US imperialists' aggression and new war provocation manoeuvres against the Korean people is ringing louder each day and their demand for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea has become an irresistible trend.

The unanimous support of the governments and peoples of the world peace-loving countries to the statement of the DPRK Government dated August 5 concerning the critical situation created by the new war provocation manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their stooges, the strong voice of solidarity for the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification coming from the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and the proposal of over 30 UN member states for the debate at the 31st UN General Assembly session of the agenda item "On removing the danger of war and maintaining and consolidating peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea"—these have dealt a hard blow to the US imperialists trying to attain their aggressive designs on the whole of Korea and Asia by starting a new war with south Korea as their colony and military base, their military strategic strongpoint, and precipitated the total bankruptcy of their policies of aggression and war.

After committing this grave provocation in the joint security area, the US imperialists have embarked upon the road of war adven-

tures with it as a pretext. This is a prearranged and organized move to bridge over their crisis by means of war, maintain the colonial military fascist rule in south Korea and to realize at all costs their wild desire to dominate Asia and the world.

With nothing can the US imperialist aggressors cover up the truth of the provocative act they committed this time and the frantic campaign of war provocation they have launched with it as an occasion or ever evade the responsibility for it. After perpetrating the provocation themselves the US imperialist aggressors are trying to lay the blame at our door. But this only discloses the brigandish nature of US imperialism unparalleled in shamelessness.

The responsibility for the provocation rests with US imperialism, the very author.

We do not want war but are never afraid of it.

If the enemy dare bring on war, lending a deaf ear to our stern warnings, we will all rise up and answer it with a just war and wipe out the aggressors to the last man.

The US imperialists must take a prudent approach to this unswerving stand and rock-firm determination of the Korean people and

refrain from running riot.

All the People's Army units, Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen and Red Young Guardsmen are now vigilantly watching every move of the enemy and are in full combat readiness to thoroughly smash the enemy's invasion, upholding the combat order of Comrade Supreme Commander.

The US imperialist aggressors have been the deadly enemy of the Korean people for over 100 years and the most vicious aggressors who are bent on occupying the whole of Korea and turning it into a colonial dependency.

If US imperialism starts again a war in our inviolable land and dares pounce upon us, the entire officers and men of the Korean People's Army and people will deal a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold retaliatory blow to the aggressors.

We firmly believe that the world peace-loving countries and peoples will extend more active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Korean people for curbing and smashing the reckless manoeuvres of US imperialism to start a new war of aggression in Korea and achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification.





## REVOLUTIONARY PUBLICATION "NONGU"

The magazine "Nongu (Fellow Peasants)" was a revolutionary publication issued by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, after renaming the Fellow Peasants' Association the "Peasants' Union," in the early autumn of 1930 when he was conducting revolutionary activities among the peasants in Wuchiatzu, Huaite county.

The great leader worked heart and soul to make the magazine "Nongu" an ideological weapon to arm the broad masses of the peasants making up the overwhelming majority of the population of our country with the Juche idea, properly organize and mobilize them in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to defeat the Japanese imperialist brigands and liberate the country, imbue them with anti-Japanese patriotism and class consciousness and revolutionize them.

The magazine "Nongu" explained in easy-to-grasp terms the Juche-based revolutionary line for national liberation put forward by the great leader at the Chialun Meeting and treated "Down with Japanese imperialism!" "Why are you still asleep? Wake yourselves up quickly!" "How do landlords exploit people?" "Unity is the source of our strength" and other socio-political problems, and internal and external situations, scientific knowledge, farming experience, the explanation of terminology and a wide range of materials, which the peasants should know and which were badly needed for the revolution.

The great leader paid a deep attention to properly giving the magazine "Nongu" what the peasants urgently required, in keeping with their level.

One evening, when the fatherly leader was preparing for the publication of the second

issue of the magazine "Nongu," a peasant proposed to give the magazine the explanation of political terminology and farming experience.

After listening attentively to the peasant, he told Korean Revolutionary Armymen that they should write short and plain articles and suggested to them that they make new columns for the explanation of terminology and farming experience in the second issue of the magazine.

A man proposed to do so from the next issue, since the articles of the second issue had been already prepared.

After a deep thought, the fatherly leader had this to say:

**... It is not the attitude of revolutionaries to put off what can be fully done if we work more and cut down our sleep.**

**We must always remember that we speak and write for the sake of the people and the revolution.**

And he wrote articles for the magazine, all through the night.

Articles of the magazine "Nongu" were written in popular and plain terms and inspired readers with confidence in the victory of the revolution. These were totally different from those of the nationalists or sloganmongering "Marxists" who were engrossed in preaching empty theories and in empty talks divorced from the reality.

The peasants, therefore, strove to arm themselves with the revolutionary idea of the great leader, reading with so great avidity the magazine "Nongu" all through the night that it became fuzzy, regarding it as their precious revolutionary fellow traveller-friend.

## Changing Anju



The well laid-out and beautiful street in front of the Chilsong-gak Restaurant



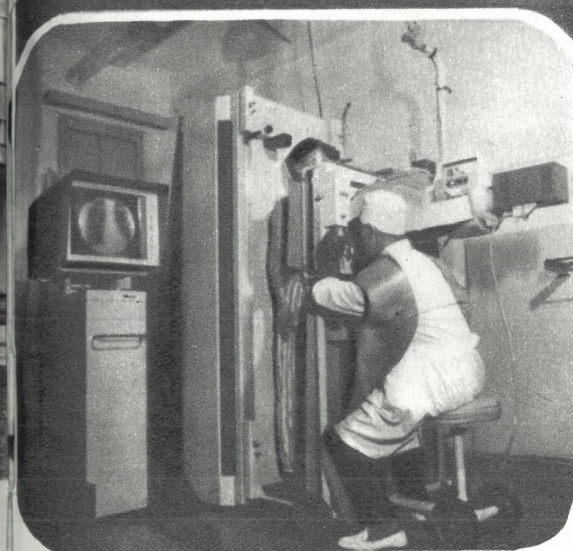


**The grand Anju Theatre**

Apartment houses have appeared where there was a bog



**The modern county people's hospital**

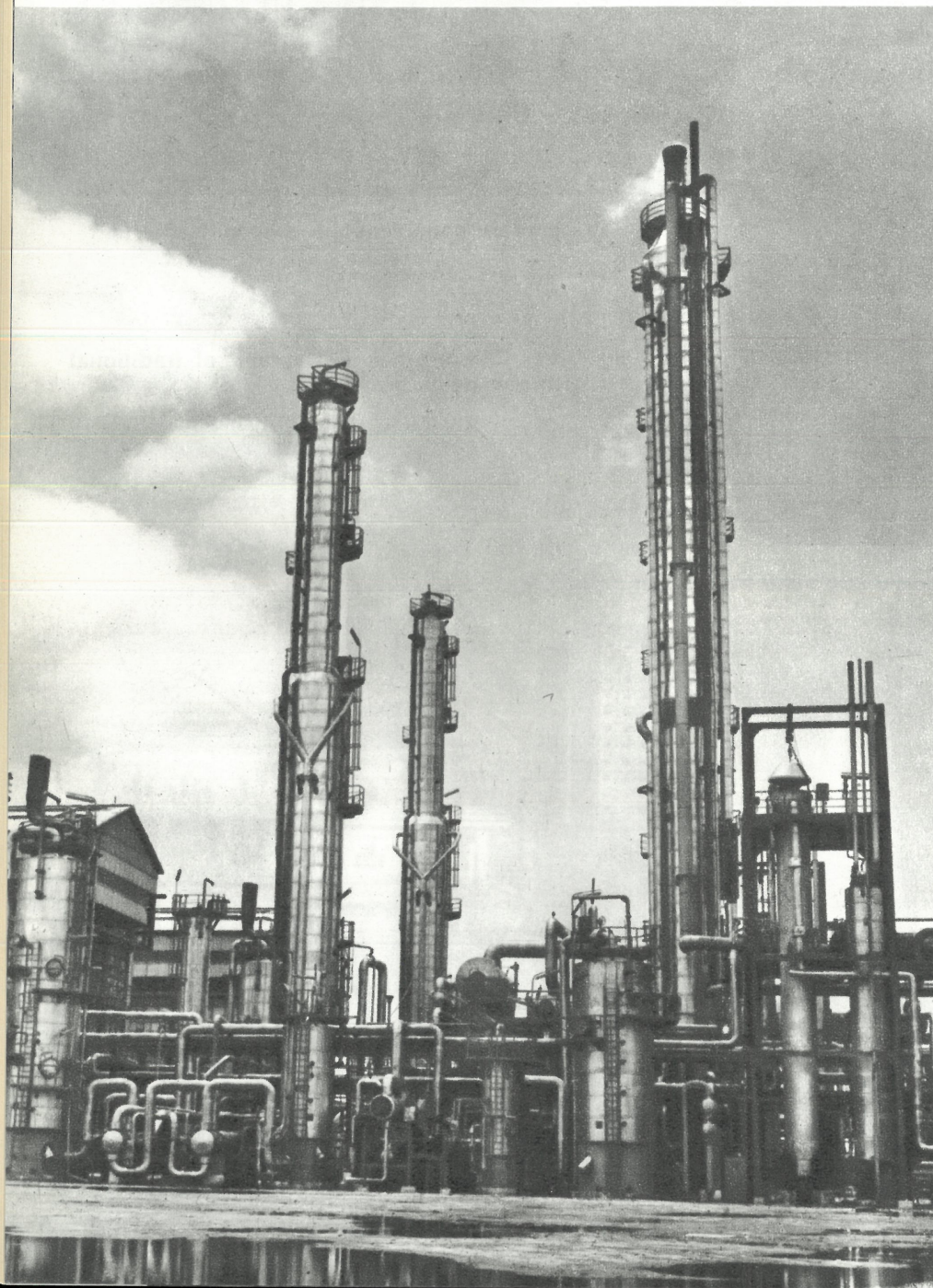


**The Chilsong-gak Restaurant of traditional Korean style**

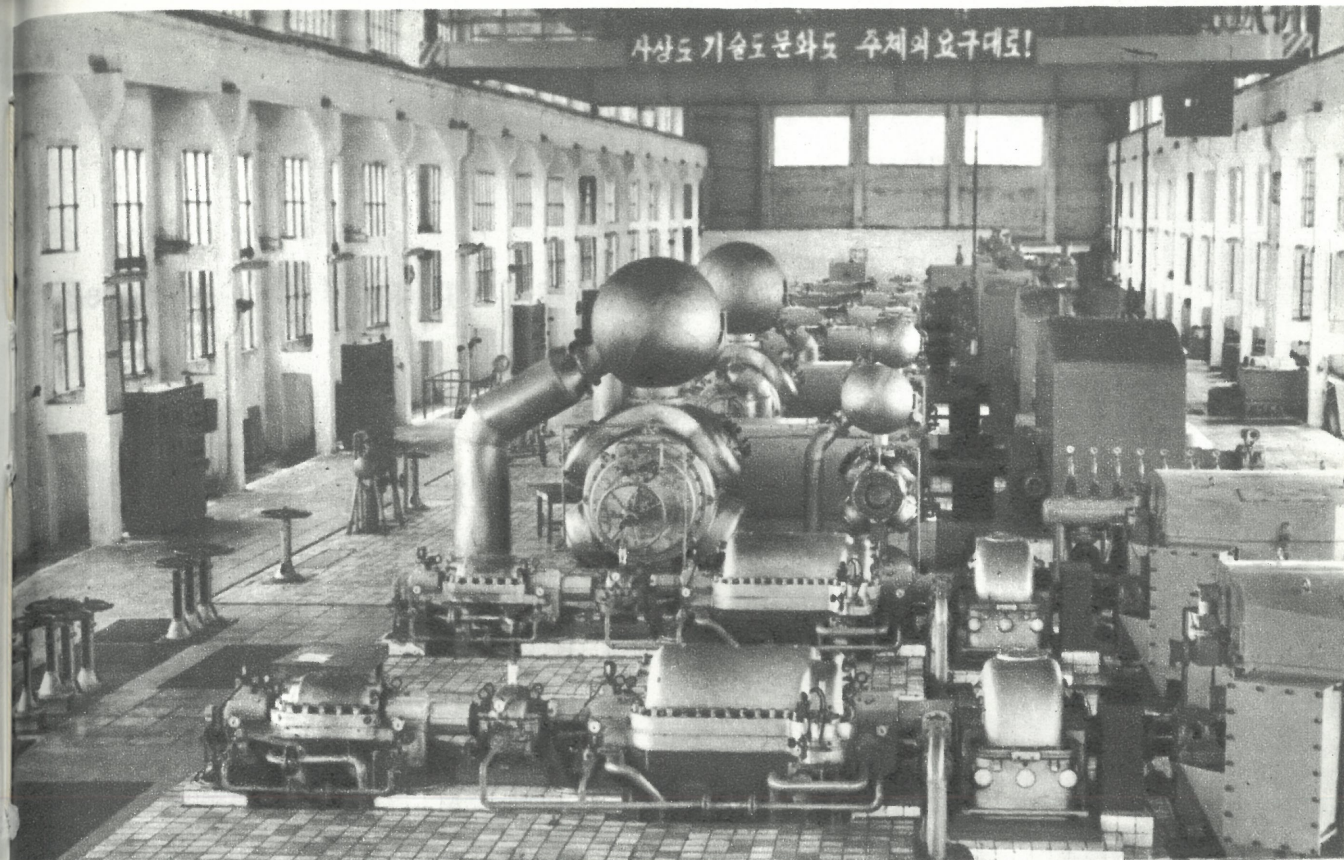




# Another Urea Fertilizer Production Base Has Gone Up

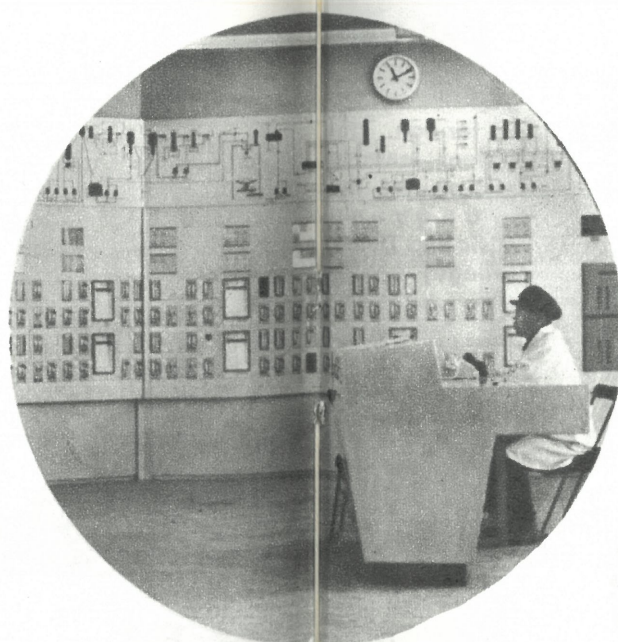


Part of the urea fertilizer factory of the grand Youth Chemical Combine

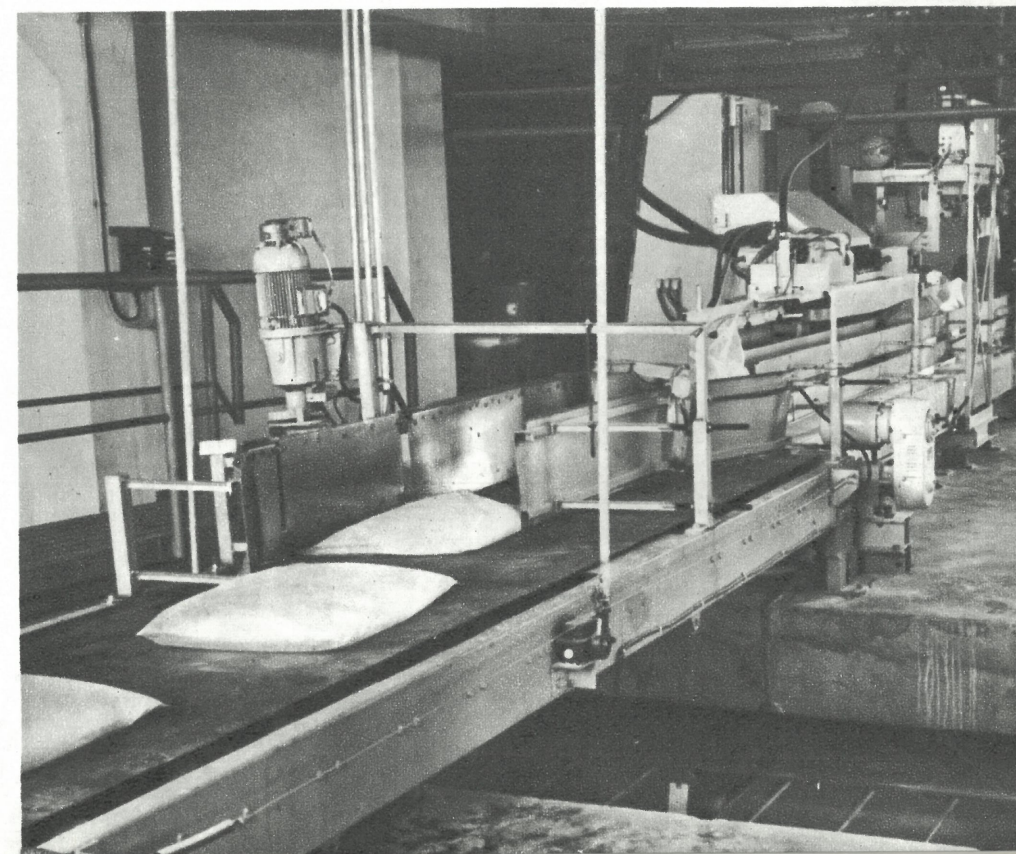


The compressor workshop

Urea fertilizer produced is carried promptly to socialist cooperative fields



The central control room





# Together with Korean Friends

(Some Aspects of Life of Foreign Students in Our Country)



A foreign girl student learning to sing (at the P y o n g y a n g Music and Dance College)

We are happy to study in Chollima Korea

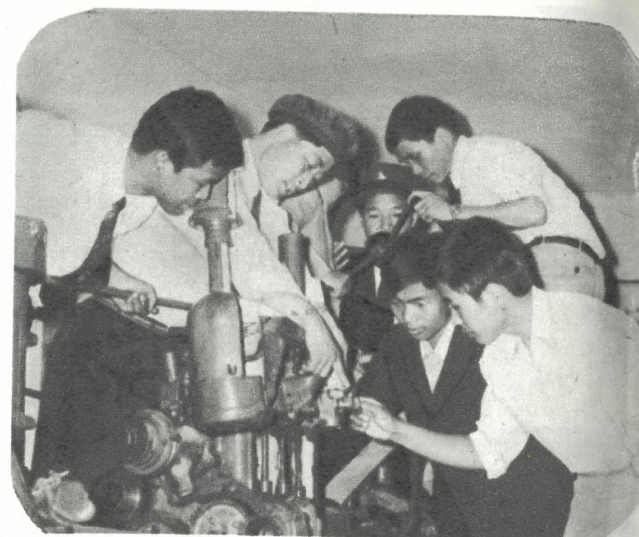
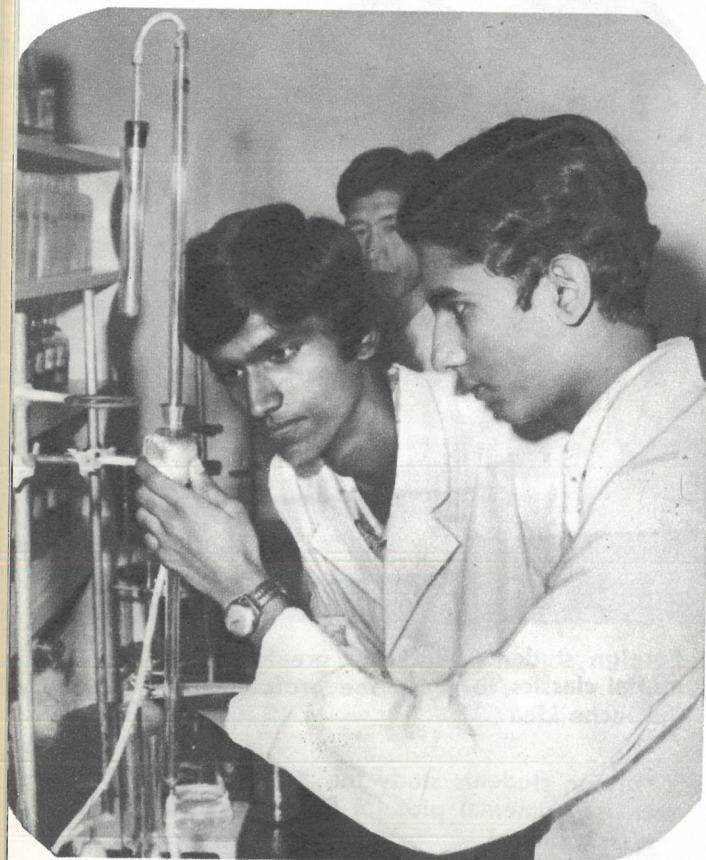


Foreign students study the great leader's immortal classics to grasp the profound truth of the Juche idea

Foreign students study the growth of maize in an experimental plot (at the Wonsan Agricultural College)



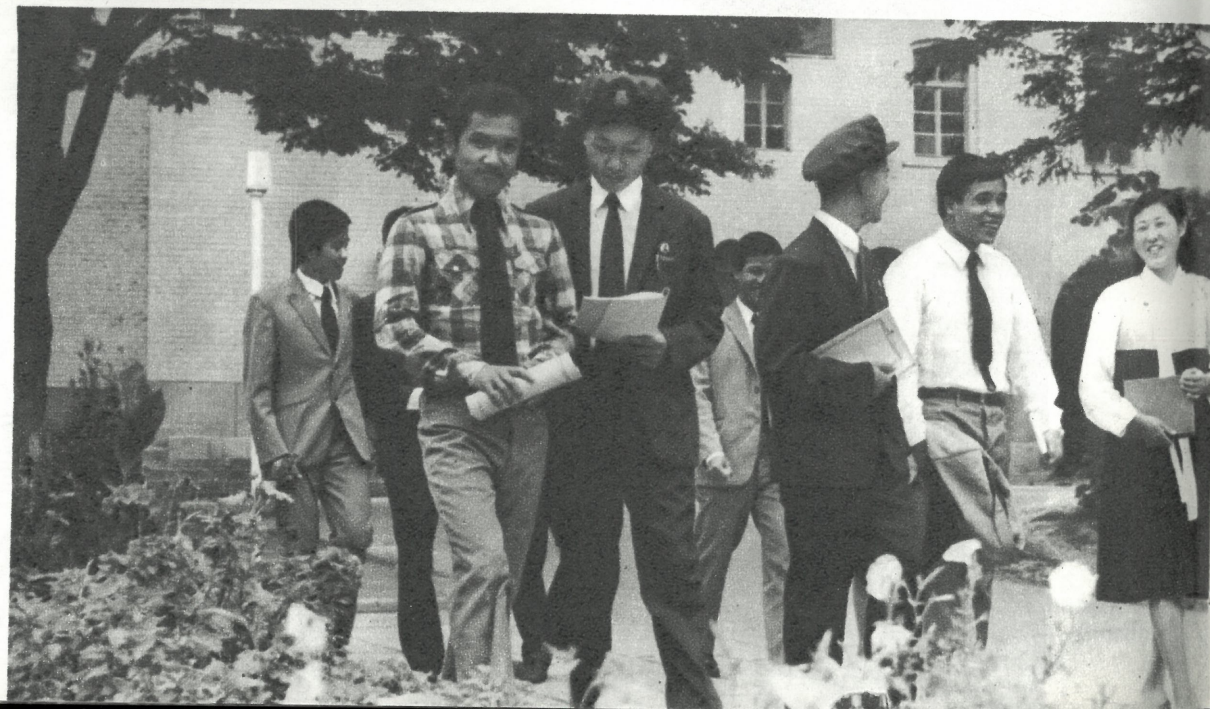




**They acquire techniques, helping and leading each other forward**

**Foreign students putting heart and soul into scientific pursuit (at the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute)**

**After school**



# Rapidly Developing Magnesia Clinker Industry

High-quality magnesite ores are richly deposited in our country. According to the estimates of experts, there are huge deposits of magnesite, which can be dug for a full century, in the Machon-ryong mountain area in the northern region of Korea.

This shows clearly that we have favourable conditions for developing the magnesia clinker industry.

Magnesia clinker is in wide use in metallurgical, cement, glass and chemical industries and many other fields of the national economy. It is very important for the promotion of the rapid development of our national economy and economic exchange with other countries.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should expand the bases of magnesia clinker production and the capacities of our cement factories; at the same time, we should build many new medium- and small-size local cement factories, so as to achieve a sharp rise in the output of magnesia clinker and cement."

In order to meet the sharply growing demands of the national economy for magnesia clinker, in recent years the state has taken a series of measures to bring about a marked rise in clinker production, increasing investment and technical personnel.

The Tanchon Magnesia Plant has good conditions for its development. It has a magnesite mine near it and is convenient in traffic. These years it has laid its solid material-technical foundation through a full-scale reconstruction and expansion.

For its high quality, magnesia clinker produced by this plant is popular at home and abroad.

Over ten years ago, this plant was engaged in small-scale production of clinker. But it has now become a leading fireproofing production centre which accounts for more than a half of the country's output of magnesia clinker. This is entirely due to the brilliant guidance of the great leader and his deep con-

**Magnesite is mined (at the Ryongyang Mine)**





Magnesia clinker produced

cern.

Despite the pressure of state cares, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to this plant many times to show the clear-cut direction and concrete ways to sharply increase the production capacity of magnesia clinker and raise its quality to the world level by reinforcing it with modern production equipment and look after every aspect of the workers' life with fatherly affection.

In order to repay the fatherly leader's deep trust and great favours with loyalty, the workers and technicians of this plant increased the capacity of the existing furnaces and built new ones, and established perfectly the standard of effective operation and widely introduced advanced work methods in furnaces and many other production processes.

Not content with their successes already achieved, they have set a high goal to more than double their clinker production in a few years to come as against the present, by keeping boosting their production.

They are now attaining successfully the goal with the high revolutionary zeal and creative initiative which are brought into full play through the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement.

They found the reserve of increased production in technical innovation and direct great efforts especially to increasing the productivity of each furnace and steadily



shortening the production cycle by constantly improving production processes and taking good care of equipment.

Twice Chollima Shim Jung Hyop-led workteam of the May 25 shop introduced a new work method into furnace repairs and shortened the repair time by 15 days.

The new furnace repair method was applied throughout the plant to help it to increase the productivity of every furnace by 10 per cent on a monthly average.

The plant is raising the operation rate of furnaces to the maximum by keeping accessories for three months in reserve, firmly establishing a trouble-preventing repair system, a checkup and repair system, and by increasing the volume of blast of furnaces.

The leading personnel of the Party organization and management of the plant go down to production sites to explain, working with the workers, the great leader's on-the-spot teachings and the Party policies to them and to bring their revolutionary zeal into full play, so that all of them produce more clin-

ker of better quality, deeply conscious of being the master of production.

At the same time, the plant deepens technical study steadily to improve the quality of products and pays special attention to introducing the results of the study into production promptly.

The workers and technicians of the plant also devote deep concern to the care of raw material and heat and technical management.

Especially in recent years the quality of products has considerably been improved through the workers' vigorous technical innovation movement.

Many valuable technical innovations have been made every year through the close creative cooperation of the workers and technicians. As a result, the silica content of clinker has been reduced steadily.

The plant will install another two big revolving furnaces in the future.

Then the production of magnesia clinker will sharply increase and its quality radically improve.

Kim Mun Sok



## BUILDING OF A NEW DEMOCRATIC KOREA AND YOUTH

Youth perform very heavy tasks and big role in the worthwhile struggle to build a new society, a new life.

After their liberation from the protracted colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, our people had a difficult yet important task of building a new democratic Korea before them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his historic speech, "Tasks of Youth in the Building of a Democratic Korea," made in May 1946:

**"Youth are a shock brigade in the building of a democratic Korea and the masters of future Korea. Our success in the cause of building a democratic independent state depends largely on their conscious struggle."**

After liberation, the Korean youth, united closely under the banner of the Democratic Youth League (DYL) under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, actively participated in carrying out democratic reforms, rehabilitating and developing the national economy and national culture and creating people's armed forces, and thus made a great contribution to turning the northern half of the Republic into a revolutionary democratic base and strengthening it.

### IN THE DAYS OF DEMOCRATIC REFORMS

After liberation, our people had to accomplish a chain of difficult tasks in order to destroy the old things left by Japanese imperialism and create the new.

Our youth played an important role in the solution of the agrarian problem, the main task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

When the historic Agrarian Reform Law was promulgated, our young peasants and broad masses of other young people warmly supported it. A great number of Democratic Youth League workers and young workers were sent to the countryside to help in every

way the rural committees in their carrying out of the agrarian reform. 350,000 DYLeers went into among broad masses of the peasants as propagandists to explain the significance of the agrarian reform. Another 200,000 DYLeers took the lead in the struggle to thoroughly expose and smash the desperate moves of the class enemies, guarding the rural committees and their villages and the means of communication including telephone lines, as self-defence corps men.

In hearty response to the call of the respected and beloved leader: **"Greet the first spring of liberated Korea with increased production. Don't let even an inch of land lie idle!"** the DYL organizations and youth in the countryside rose as one in the struggle for the increased production of food grain in order to consolidate the achievements of the agrarian reform.

Over 13,000 young people in Anju county, South Pyongan Province, built only in a week dykes to protect 300-odd *chongbo* of farmland from big flood and brought more than 80 *chongbo* of paddy fields under full irrigation. Young people throughout the country did so.

The working youth and pupils and students across the country formed themselves into the "rural assistance teams" to help the peasants in their farm work. Young workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory increased their production to send a large amount of fertilizers to the peasants. Young workers of factories and enterprises in different parts of the country manufactured farm implements through overtime work for the peasants.

In particular, the great leader attended the ceremony to mark the start of the Potonggang River improvement project and broke ground in May 1946. This served as a torch inspiring our liberated people and youth in the building of a new country. Upholding the torch kindled by the great leader, the youth developed their shock-brigade movement throughout the country.



"Youth production shock brigades" and the "youth construction corps" were formed in major factories and enterprises, and waged a fierce struggle for increased production. The young people, men and women, in coal and ore mines rehabilitated flooded pits and increased their production of coal and ores.

Our youth played a big role in the cultural enlightenment work and the anti-illiteracy campaign to create a new national culture. Young intellectuals and students were sent to more than 8,000 adult schools in different parts of the country to teach our language to the working people, men and women, and widely spread scientific knowledge among them.

The result was that nearly 800,000 grown-ups wiped out illiteracy in a short time.

The general ideological mobilization campaign for national construction proposed by the great leader marked a great turning-point in getting our youth to have the spiritual and moral qualities befitting the builders of a new, democratic Korea and making the DYL organizations more militant. Through this campaign the youth did away with the survivals of the old ideology, including those imposed by the Japanese imperialists and the old habits of life and devoted themselves to the building of the country with high national and class consciousness.

### TO LAY THE CORNERSTONE OF INDEPENDENT ECONOMY

Our people had to overcome a mountain of difficulties to rehabilitate and develop their economy, because of the backwardness and deformity of the economy and the shortage of raw and other materials, funds, technicians and manpower.

Our people and youth, however, did not turn a hair because the great leader admirably guided them to success in the building of a new, democratic Korea.

The young people played a big role particularly in the railway transport and coal industry which required the most arduous and hardest struggle in the fulfilment of the national economic plan for 1947, the first of its kind in our history.

A great number of young people made innovations for increased production.

A young worker in the Aoji Colliery who had been subjected to all manner of humiliation and maltreatment as a juvenile collier

before liberation learned to operate a rock drill in a matter of 20 days and overfulfilled his yearly plan assignments by 305 per cent, displaying creative initiative.

Many young people brought about innovations not only in the mining industry but also in the textile industry. A girl weaver in the Pyongyang Textile Mill became the first multi-loom tender and trained scores of novices to be skilled workers in a short time by passing on her technique to them.

In all domains of the national economy, our youth bent all their energies and efforts to the fulfilment of the national economic plan. They intensified their study for raising their level of technique and skill and conducted a technical innovation movement, and made what they lacked and found out what was in short supply. The "youth workteam" movement, a shock brigade movement for increased production initiated by the working youth of the Hungnam People's Factory, played a big role in successfully carrying out the national economic plan for 1947. This movement developed to a new higher stage through the "DYL pit" movement, a movement initiated by the young workers of the coal mines with a resolution to rehabilitate by themselves the pits which were the worst in conditions and difficult to restore and to set an example in the increased production of coal.

Their patriotic initiative found a ready, enthusiastic response and support in the hearts of the young workers of all the coal and ore mines and the movement spread across the country like a wildfire.

Youth workteams, youth shock brigades and youth workshops appeared and a great number of machines won the title of DYL in different parts of the country and new innovations and miracles were wrought everywhere our young people lived and worked.

The rural youth took the lead in the struggle for overfulfilling the agricultural production plan for 1947. They admirably played a leading role in the struggle for the increased production of food grain—spring ploughing, sowing, restoration of farmland, land reclamation and irrigation projects—and in building dwellings, schools and cultural and sanitary facilities.

The young students formed "rural assistance teams" and lent a helping hand to the bereaved families of revolutionaries and the families of the People's Army men and, at the same time, actively helped the peasants in far-

ming and workers in the rehabilitation of factories.

In the year 1947, our young students did about 600,000 man-days' labour for the state without pay.

### TO DEFEND THE FATHERLAND

The Korean youth voluntarily took part in the creation of a regular people's armed force to firmly defend the country and the nation, and the revolutionary gains from the encroachment of the enemies.

After liberation, the US imperialist aggressors occupied south Korea in place of Japanese imperialism, suppressed the revolutionary forces there, whipping together reactionaries at home, and ran amuck to turn the whole of Korea into their complete colony. Therefore, it was a most sacred and honourable task set before the Korean youth to firmly defend the revolutionary democratic base of the northern half.

Out of a desire to repay with loyalty the great favours of the fatherly leader who brought them the joy of a new life, many patriotic youth and students entered the first military and political schools, the Pyongyang Institute and the Central Security Cadres School, and security cadres training centres set up in different places and underwent a military and political training.

The students and trainees firmly armed themselves with the great revolutionary thought of the respected and beloved leader and trained themselves to be revolutionary soldiers single-heartedly faithful to him without the slightest vacillation in any adver-

sity.

And they acquired strategy and tactics adapted to our terrain so as to defeat the enemy with our military equipment.

After the creation of the Korean People's Army with the youth of worker and peasant stock in February 1948, many patriotic youth vyingly joined the People's Army.

Having occupied south Korea, the US imperialists, fearing and hating the great achievements of the northern half of the Republic in democratic development, frantically made preparations for an aggressive war and frequently committed open armed provocations against us along the 38th parallel.

During the period from January 21 to December 15, 1949, they perpetrated provocations on 1,863 occasions including the intrusion of warships and planes along the 38th parallel.

Each time the young garrison of the Republic resolutely repelled the invasion of the enemy and mercilessly wiped them out, and thus firmly safeguarded the precious revolutionary gains won with our people's sweat and blood.

\* \* \*

The Korean youth fully displayed the wisdom and valor of the young revolutionary fighters who create a new brilliant history of the fatherland, in the period of peaceful construction after liberation, in the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors and in the worthy struggle for the socialist revolution and socialist construction after the war.

For their great services to the country and the people, they command the deep love and trust of the Party and the people.

Kim Mun Son

### "Syrian Solidarity Committee for Supporting and Encouraging the Just Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country" Inaugurated

The National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party recently decided to inaugurate the "Syrian Solidarity Committee for Supporting and Encouraging the Just Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country."

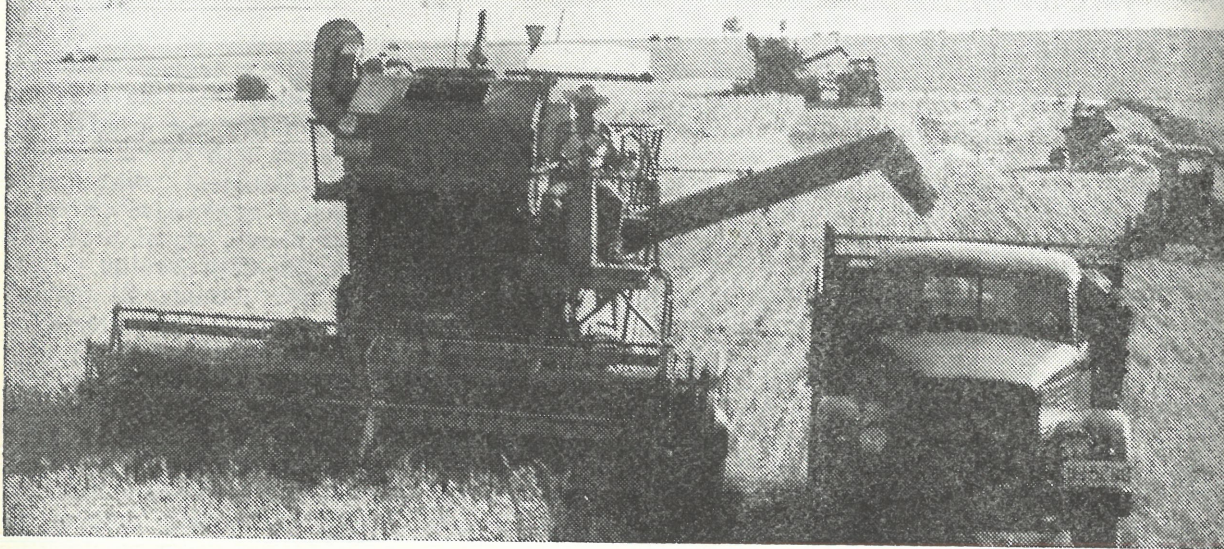
Fawaz Sayag, member of the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and director of its External Affairs Department, was elected Chairman of the Committee.

Chairman of the Arab-Korea Friendship Association of the

Syrian Arab Region who is member of the Syrian Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and Chairman of the General Federation of Sportsmen's Unions and others were elected members of the Committee.



# OUR AGRICULTURE YIELDS BUMPER CROP EVERY YEAR



**O**UR agricultural production steadily increases every year in spite of very bad weather. Recently a journalist of our magazine had an interview with Vice-Director Chon Song Hwan of the General Bureau of Coop Farm Guidance under the Agricultural Commission about the development of our agriculture.

**J:** Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our country reaps a bumper harvest every year. The whole countryside and the whole country are bubbling over with joy and ringing with the roll of revolutionary drums. Would you please tell me about the rich crop we are reaping every year?

**V:** Yes, we reap a bountiful crop every year. So people are full of happiness and the whole country is alive with revolutionary ardour and spirits.

As you know, in 1973 our country gathered the richest harvest ever in history. In 1974, we produced more than seven million tons of grain far exceeding the figures of the previous year, thereby hitting with flying colors the grain production target of the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule. Last year we produced over 700,000 tons more of grain than in 1974.

**J:** This is a wonderful success indeed. Gen-

erally the qualitative level of the development of agricultural production is shown in the per-unit area yield, isn't it?

**V:** Certainly. The per-unit area yield is an important yardstick showing the qualitative development of agricultural production.

In 1974 we produced 5.9 tons of paddy rice per *chongbo* on a national average. South Pyongan Province produced 6.8 tons of rice per *chongbo* on an average.

We made a big leap forward also in the production of maize, a major dry-field crop. The per-*chongbo* maize yield in 1974 was 5 tons on a national average. South Pyongan Province produced 5.4 tons of maize on an average per *chongbo*.

A marked progress has been noted in all other agricultural branches such as vegetable farming, fruit growing, animal husbandry and sericulture.

Many coop farms including the Oryu, Rihyon, Changchon and Kumchon Coop Farms in Pyongyang produced 500-700 tons of autumn vegetables per *chongbo*. This is an astounding innovation.

Especially, youth orchards planted through an all-people movement after the historic Puk-

chong Meeting yield a great abundance of fruits. Last year our fruit output grew by 32 per cent as against 1974.

**J:** Wonderful results! By the way, I think that under the influence of the cold front weather has been very capricious in recent years in our country, too.

**V:** Yes, such is true of last year. Hail in May and June, a long spell of dry weather in the rice-planting season, and heavy rain and strong wind in August and September.... Every month witnessed bad weather for agriculture.

**J:** How could we reap bumper harvest every year in spite of such bad weather?

**V:** This is entirely due to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the potent weapon we have—the Juche farming methods created by the fatherly leader.

The fatherly leader led the agrarian revolution and agricultural cooperation movement to victory and opened up a broad avenue for the building of a socialist countryside. He applied the immortal Juche idea to agricultural production and worked out Juche farming methods based on a scientific calculation of climatic and soil conditions and terrain of our country and features of our crops and relying on the firm politico-ideological, material-technical foundations laid in our countryside, and has wisely led our peasants to apply them effectively.

The fatherly leader grasped the influence of the cold front more promptly than agricultural scientists or farmers and showed clear-cut scientific ways to overcome it with a powerful weapon of the Juche farming methods.

The fatherly leader taught us a number of ways to prevent the influence of the cold front—planting cold-bed rice seedlings and humus-potted maize seedlings, the observance of the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time, green revolution, the establishment of a scientific fertilizing system and the improvement of the cold and moist lands, and led our peasants on the spot.

True to the fatherly leader's highly important teachings, our peasants vigorously pushed ahead with land improvement and established thoroughly a scientific soil-care system including ploughing rice fields deeply and three times.

They waged a vigorous struggle to plant

strong cold-bed rice seedlings in all paddy fields and strong humus-potted maize seedlings extensively in good time and plant crops properly closely and bed out a right number of plants in each *pyong*.

Upholding the instructions of the fatherly leader on observing the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time and making green revolution, our farmers and agricultural scientists produced many new early-ripening and high-yielding varieties to plant them on a full scale, thereby bringing about a marked growth in agricultural production.

**J:** You have made good remarks for me. I think the great victory on the agricultural front is also due to the firm politico-ideological and material-technical foundations laid in our countryside that are displaying an increasingly great might with each passing day.

**V:** You are right. The firm politico-ideological and material-technical foundations of agriculture established by the great leader provide an important guarantee for gathering a rich harvest every year.

In his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", the great programme for socialist rural construction, the fatherly leader taught us that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions should be powerfully pushed forward in the rural areas.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"While giving definite priority to the ideological revolution, we must, at the same time, energetically promote the technical and cultural revolutions. In this way we must refashion the thinking of the peasants, strengthen the material and technical basis of agriculture and raise the cultural level of the rural population."**

The fatherly leader's original policy of energetically carrying out the technical and cultural revolutions, while giving definite priority to the ideological revolution is the solely correct one which renders it possible to deepen the revolution in the socialist countryside and strengthen the politico-ideological, material-technical basis of agriculture.

**J:** I think that a great change has taken place in the ideological and spiritual qualities of the peasants, as a result of the ideological revolution powerfully promoted in our countryside.



V: You are right. Today our farmers are firmly armed with the Juche idea, the great revolutionary idea of the fatherly leader and in their hearts dances only the blood of Juche type. They are intensely loyal to the fatherly leader and their revolutionary habit is to accept his teachings unconditionally and carry them through to the end through thick and thin.

The great change in the ideological and moral qualities of the peasants is the most valuable treasure which cannot be bartered even for several million or ten million tons of rice. Herein lies one of the decisive factors in a great victory on the agricultural front every year.

J: We have seen a remarkable progress also in the rural technical revolution, in the industrialization and modernization of agriculture in particular, haven't we?

V: Yes, we have. Under the great plan and wise guidance of the fatherly leader who strives to develop agricultural production and particularly to emancipate our peasants from difficult and toilsome work at an early date, the rural technical revolution has been powerfully promoted in our country.

As a result, modern big tractor factories, powerful bases for farm mechanization, have been created. In 1974, the number of tractors

for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land was four in plain areas and three in in-between and mountain areas.

A large number of lorries and various tractor-drawn farm machines of new type, as well as tractors, have been supplied to the countryside, with the result that the level of comprehensive mechanization has risen greatly. An outstanding success in farm mechanization is the mechanization of rice transplanting, one of the most difficult farming operations.

We have introduced comprehensive mechanization in the major processes of work in the cultivation of such main crops as rice, maize and wheat, and thus increased the acreage of farmland cultivated by a farmer greatly.

Along with mechanization, signal progress has also been noted in chemicalization which takes an important place in the industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

Relying on the firm foundation of the chemical industry already laid, we have successfully fulfilled the task of the rural theses for raising the amount of chemical fertilizers applied to each *chongbo* of land under cultivation to more than one ton.

In particular, the qualitative composition of fertilizers has radically changed. The sharp increase in the proportion of phosphatic ferti-

lizer and the production and supply of various microelement fertilizers in large quantities have greatly raised the per-unit area yield.

J: I think proud successes in agricultural production are also due to our perfect irrigation system.

V: I am with you on that point. The fatherly leader put forward an outstanding policy of giving priority to irrigation, one of the four major tasks of the rural technical revolution. According to that policy, irrigation was completed long ago in our country. Thus, all fields in our country have become fertile ones full of life-giving water and are completely free from the damage of standing water. If we had not completed irrigation, we could not have overcome such unfavourable natural and climatic conditions every year and might have suffered from crop failure. Electrification was completed long ago and is displaying great vitality. Our farmers' cultural and technical standards have risen higher and they do farming more scientifically and technically and handle and operate modern material and technical means better. This is one of major factors in the growth of agricultural production, I am sure.

J: It is thanks to the politico-ideological and

material-technical foundation of the rural economy consolidating daily under the wise guidance of the great leader and to his Juche farming methods that agricultural production has greatly increased every year and we have made a marked progress in all fields of socialist rural construction.

What is the fighting spirit of our farmers now?

V: This year, too, the fatherly leader defined the agricultural front as one of the major fronts and, at the National Conference of Agricultural Activists, he energetically called our farmers to a fresh victory. Upholding the programme teachings of the fatherly leader, our agricultural working people are out vigorously in a struggle for capturing the height of eight million tons of grain again and are energetically carrying on the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement under the revolutionary slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" Thus they are effecting a new revolutionary upsurge in the socialist rural construction.

J: Thank you for your kind words. I am sure that this year a fresh great victory will be achieved on the agricultural front.

## Appeal on the Inauguration of the Luxemburg Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification

The inaugural meeting of the Luxemburg Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification held in Luxemburg adopted an appeal on the inauguration of the Committee.

The appeal said:

The Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification aimed at supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea was formed in Luxemburg on June 9, 1976.

Korea was bisected more than 30 years ago against the will of the Korean people.

The north-south talks for reunification have become impossible due to the machinations of US imperialism to maintain its puppet regime in south Korea.

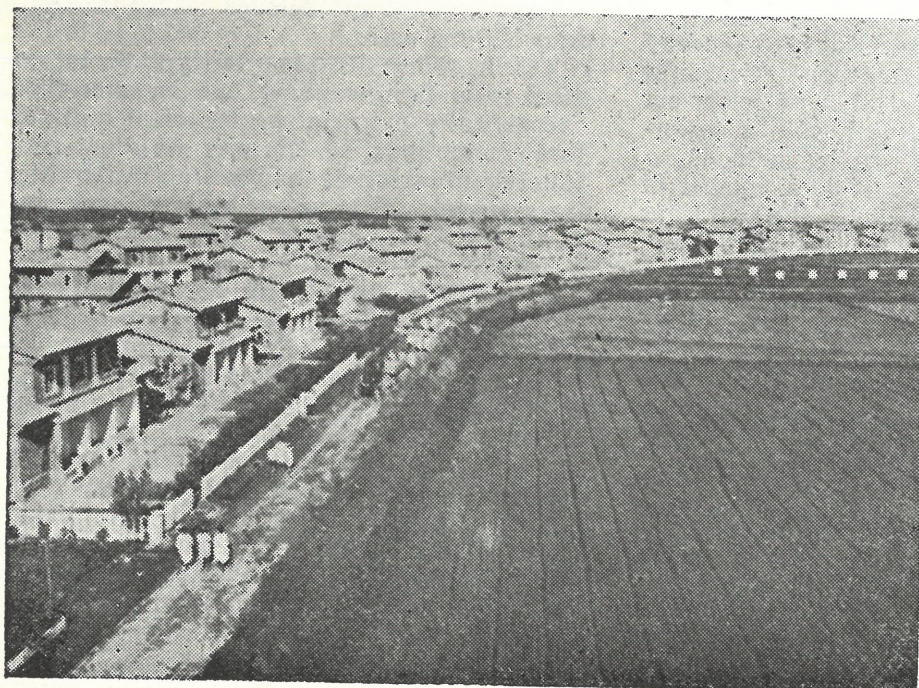
The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique proclaimed "martial law" and dissolved the "National Assembly," and are arresting and imprisoning democrats more frenziedly. This situation has caused a serious difficulty in the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Korea is one and the Korean people have the legitimate right to reunify their country.

The Luxemburg Solidarity Com-

mittee for Supporting Korean Reunification demands the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and pun- gently denounces the brutal suppression in south Korea. It demands the democratization of south Korean society and the immediate release of political prisoners arrested by the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

The Luxemburg Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification calls upon all the progressive forces of the world to strongly support the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.



An ever-changing modern farm village



## How Did the Full-dress Talks between the Red Cross Organizations of the North and the South Proceed?

Thanks to the consistent, sincere efforts of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the full-dress talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south opened amid the great hope and expectations of all the compatriots in the wake of the successful preliminary talks that lasted nearly one year.

At the full-dress talks, too, our side made every sincere effort to fulfil its humanitarian and national mission.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

**"First of all, we will exert every effort to bring about the earliest possible success of the talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and south now going on amid the expectations of the whole nation. In this way we intend to alleviate the misfortunes and hardships of the families and relatives separated in the north and south by the artificial division of the country and provide favourable conditions for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country."**

The historic first round of the full-dress talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south opened in Pyongyang, the capital of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 30, 1972. There were seven rounds of the full-dress talks by July, 1973.

Follow the questions discussed at the full-dress talks and stands maintained by the two sides at the talks: When the full-dress talks began, it posed itself as a most important problem to lay down and agree

upon the common principles to be adhered to in discussing the agenda items under the conditions where the two sides approached the talks with differing ideologies and views.

At the first two rounds of the full-dress talks the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed its views that the basic stand and principles which the delegations of the two sides should invariably adhere to must be laid down and agreed upon before the discussion of the agenda items. And it held that these principles should thoroughly embody the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement containing the three principles— independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross, the principles of democracy and freedom and the compatriotic spirit.

The south Korean side rejected our assertion on this or that absurd pretext. But, pressed hard by the well-founded logic of our side and public opinion at home and abroad, it had no alternative but to agree to the principles advanced by our side. From the third round of the full-dress talks the two sides began discussing "the question of finding out the addresses of the families and relatives dispersed in the north and the south and ascertaining whether they are alive or not and notifying the results," the first item on the agenda.

Our side put forward concrete and comprehensive proposals concerning the first item on the agenda.

They can be summarized in the following points:

Firstly, the scope of families and relatives

should be determined by the appeal of the person concerned and the entire compatriots in Japan should be included therein.

Secondly, in finding out the addresses of the dispersed families and relatives and ascertaining whether they are alive or not and notifying the results, it should be adopted as a principal way for the person concerned to directly travel to locate their whereabouts and other ways may be widely employed according to the wishes of the person concerned.

Thirdly, judicial conditions and social circumstances obstructive to finding out the addresses of the families and relatives dispersed in the north and the south and ascertaining whether they are alive or not and notifying the results should be removed.

Fourthly, Red Cross propaganda officials from each side should be dispatched to each other's area.

These proposals of our side were fair and aboveboard ones for extensively and satisfactorily alleviating the misfortunes and sufferings of the compatriots dispersed in the north and the south.

The south Korean side, however, accepted none of the just proposals of our side. It failed to put forward any constructive alternative proposals.

The south Korean side only proposed to apply "exchange of cards" as a means of locating the whereabouts of the dispersed families and relatives during the debate on the first agenda item of the full-dress talks.

The discussion of the agenda items ran into a huge stone wall from its very outset. The two sides failed to reach any agreement due to the sharply conflicting views.

Differences on the first item on the agenda can be summarized as follows:

Firstly, differences arose over the problem as to how to determine the scope of the dispersed families and relatives in the first item on the agenda.

In its proposal our side suggested that the scope of families and relatives should be determined according to the appeal of the person concerned under all circumstances and the compatriots in Japan be included in this scope.

This proposal fully accords with the humanitarian principle of the Red Cross on

respecting the will of the persons concerned and most correctly reflects the conception of the traditional family connection inherent to our nation and the realistic demands of our divided country.

But the south Korean side, while agreeing to determine the scope of families and relatives according to the appeal of the person concerned, insisted that its "veracity" should be confirmed by the third person. It is the person concerned who knows his families and relatives best. Veracity can be confirmed best by the persons concerned. The third person need not meddle in this matter. Who on earth will confirm so many objects and when?

This is, in fact, intended to turn down the appeal of the persons concerned and bar the free expression of their will.

The compatriots in Japan are now undergoing immeasurable tragedy and sufferings resulting from the national split as the compatriots in the homeland do.

A majority of the compatriots under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon) have their families and relatives in south Korea. But, they are denied the elementary human right to visit their parents, brothers and sisters and other families and relatives in south Korea for the mere political reason that they are the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

From the humanitarian point of view the compatriots in Japan must not be excluded from the scope of our humanitarian undertaking. To mitigate their sufferings while alleviating those of the fellow countrymen living scattered in the homeland is entirely justifiable in the light of the humanitarian idea of the Red Cross.

The south Korean side doggedly opposed this at first. But, later it suggested that this matter be included in the fifth item on the agenda. This was prompted by its intention to avoid the discussion of this problem.

Secondly, the two sides expressed conflicting views on the problem concerning the ways of finding out the addresses of the dispersed families and relatives and ascertaining whether they are alive or not and notifying the results.

In its proposal our side asserted that in finding out the addresses of the families and



relatives dispersed in the north and the south and ascertaining whether they are alive or not and notifying the results, the principal way should be for the persons concerned to freely travel the area of each side and locate their whereabouts and that indirect and supplementary methods may be employed according to the wishes of the persons concerned.

It is clear to everyone that for the persons concerned living separated from their flesh and blood owing to the division to freely travel the north and the south to locate the whereabouts of their families and relatives is the way of finding out the whereabouts of their families and relatives most quickly, easily and accurately under the conditions of our country where our people have undergone the tragedy of national split for more than 30 years.

Particularly in our country there are great many families and relatives dispersed in both parts of it. Quite a few people have the same surnames and names. In south Korea today those people who have their families and relatives in the northern half are placed under the strict surveillance and harsh persecution. That is why not a few of them conceal their relations or changed their surnames and names.

Such being the situation, it is impossible to correctly and quickly locate the whereabouts of the families and relatives through the exchange of cards or with the meddling of the third person. The person concerned alone can locate the whereabouts of his families and relatives most quickly and accurately.

One or two days are enough for one to travel anywhere in our country since its territory is not so big and transportation is fairly developed.

Under this favourable condition it is reasonable in any respect for the person concerned to make a travel for locating the whereabouts of his families and relatives in stead of exchanging cards devoid of any guarantee. This makes it possible to practically pull down the barrier between the north and the south, visit each other, wipe out misunderstanding and distrust through the free contact and travel of people and create a climate of great national unity and thus positively contribute to national reunification.

Our proposal is reasonable in any respect since it provides for the application of vari-

ous other methods in accordance with the wishes of the person concerned in case he is unable to directly make a travel.

The south Korean side, however, turned down this just and reasonable proposal.

The "method of exchanging cards" suggested by the south Korean side may appear to be reasonable in other countries. This method is inapplicable in our country to quickly alleviate the sufferings of so many dispersed families and relatives. This is intended to restrict the free expression of the will of the dispersed persons, drag this work on indefinitely and invite the third person to control and interfere with it.

By rejecting the method of locating the whereabouts of families and relatives through travel to the north and the south in accordance with the principle of freedom, the south Korean side revealed that it is not concerned for the settlement of the humanitarian problem in our country and stripped naked its ulterior design to maintain the present barrier between the north and the south and bar the free travel by hook or by crook.

Showing no interest in the solution of the basic problem, the south Korean side brought forward at the seventh round of the full-dress talks the problem of exchanging "groups of visitors to ancestral tombs during the mid-autumn festival".

The south Korean side raised this problem in the course of the discussion of the first item on the agenda in contravention of the points agreed between the two sides with regard to the discussion of the first item on the agenda. This was intended to cause artificial difficulties and confusion in the way of the discussion of the agenda items. At the same time, this is infeasible under the present conditions and circumstances in south Korea where people are not allowed to freely visit each other and write to each other.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean side came out with this problem not for sincerely mitigating the sufferings of the dispersed compatriots, but for attaining its foul aim of political propaganda to conceal its inhumanitarian nature revealed in the course of the talks, mislead public opinion at home and abroad and sling mud at us.

Thirdly, in the course of the discussion there was a hot argument over another problem included in the first item on the agenda,

that is, the question as to how to do away with the existing judicial conditions and social circumstances in south Korea obstructive to all humanitarian undertakings for alleviating the sufferings of the dispersed compatriots.

The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set it forth as a fundamental problem to remove the judicial conditions and social circumstances in south Korea actually obstructive to discussing and solving "the question of finding out the addresses of the families and relatives dispersed in the north and the south and ascertaining whether they are alive or not and notifying the results", the first item on the agenda, and provide the persons undergoing the sufferings resulting from the division and their helpers and those participating in the humanitarian work with conditions and circumstances for freely expressing their will and conducting their activities.

In this connection our side advanced the following five-point concrete proposal:

Firstly, to abolish the "anti-communist law," the "national security law" and other existing "anti-communist" laws under which those adhering to differing ideas, ideals and systems and those who have contact and link with them or encourage and "sympathize" with them are liable to penalties and their free activities are banned;

Secondly, to prohibit all the "anti-communist" activities in south Korea laying obstacles to the mutual visits and contacts between people of different ideas, ideals and systems and inciting national confrontation and antagonism and dissolve the "anti-communist" organizations;

Thirdly, to recognize the inviolability of personality and personal effects of the persons concerned and their helpers participating in the work of lessening the sufferings of the compatriots and ensure them freedom and conveniences in all activities such as speech, the press, assembly and travel;

Fourthly, to take positive measures for removing the present state of military confrontation and tension which obstruct the free travel and contact of the dispersed compatriots and menace peace;

Fifthly, for both Red Cross organizations to assume the obligation to have the authorities firmly guarantee the above points by legal

and administrative measures and declare it at home and abroad.

This proposal of ours to create free conditions and circumstances concentrically reflects our side's consistent humanitarian stand to substantially and satisfactorily mitigate the sufferings of the compatriots.

As is universally known, under a thousand and one fascist evil laws such as the "anti-communist law," "national security law", and the recently enacted "social security law" and "emergency measure No. 9," people's elementary human rights, to say nothing of their freedom and democratic rights, are trampled down and any contacts and connection particularly with those in the northern half of the Republic are liable to punishment as a "high treason" in south Korea today.

These fascist evil laws in south Korea constitute a stumbling block lying in the way of our noble humanitarian undertaking. This is clearly borne out by the following facts:

Humanitarian undertakings envisaged in the agenda items presuppose mutual contact and travel of the persons concerned and their helpers in the north and the south. And the second item on the agenda envisages realization of free travel. But in south Korea today anyone having any contacts with those in the northern half of the Republic and anyone who had been there are liable to punishment under the "anti-communist law" and "national security law".

• A report of the south Korean news agency *Hapdong Tongsin* on September 8, 1972, said: The 160 south Korean fishermen caught in a storm in the sea had a narrow escape from the jaws of death and returned to the south after they were rescued by people in the northern half of the Republic out of compatriotism. But, the south Korean authorities imposed severe penalties upon them on charges of violation of the "anti-communist law," "national security law" and "fishery law".

• After the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement on July 4, 1972 a Pyo residing in Seoul, inspired by it, expressed his hope that the country would be reunified as early as possible and free travel realized between the north and the south. The Seoul District Procurator's Office charged him with the violation of the "anti-communist law."

• A man aged 70 residing in Seoul sent a letter to his son in the northern half of the



Republic via Japan. He was also charged with the violation of the "anti-communist law".

As seen above, visit to the northern half of the Republic and any contact with us, and the expression of the will for the travel between the north and the south and exchange of letters are liable to severe punishment in south Korea.

The social atmosphere of deep antagonism against the northern half of the Republic as well as fascist evil laws in south Korea are a great obstacle to the humanitarian work.

As everyone knows, in south Korea frantic "anti-communist" dins are being kicked up against the northern half of the Republic almost every day and preparations are being stepped up to start a new fratricidal war under the pretext of the fictitious threat of "southward aggression".

Backed by the US imperialist aggressors, they are even talking about the use of nuclear weapons to massacre compatriots.

This terror-ridden social atmosphere cannot but be a terrible political and social pressure to bear upon all the patriotic people aspiring after national harmony and unity, to say nothing of those having connection with the northern half of the Republic. Under this condition it is unthinkable for the dispersed compatriots to visit each other and write to each other and reunite at free will and it makes the persons concerned have apprehensions for political persecution and increases their sufferings.

As all facts clearly show, it is out of question to discuss the humanitarian undertaking aimed at mitigating the sufferings of the dispersed compatriots under this condition and circumstance.

Therefore, the question of creating a free condition and circumstance raised by our side is the fundamental and key issue that should be solved before anything else in discussing and settling not only the first item but all other items on the agenda.

Our side advanced the proposal for creating a free condition and circumstance after due consideration of this grave situation prevailing in south Korea today. This is the most just and realistic proposal for satisfactorily and substantially alleviating the sufferings of the compatriots.

Nevertheless, the south Korean side flatly turned down this just proposal of our side, arguing that it is "a political matter" and "a problem concerning the domestic system."

In order to guarantee freedom and democratic rights to the people so that the sufferings of the dispersed compatriots may be mitigated substantially it is necessary to demand the abolition of all inhumane evil laws contradictory to this work and ban on these acts. How can one call it "a political matter" and "a problem concerning the domestic system"?

The question under discussion between the two sides at the talks is not a question raised between the two different countries and the two different nations. It is a question related to the destiny of the compatriots in the north and the south. This, accordingly, has nothing to do with the discussion of the problem concerning the domestic system of one party.

We raised the question of creating a free condition and circumstance as a fundamental problem for the settlement of the humanitarian question out of the noble humanitarian stand and patriotic stand to truly mitigate the sufferings of the dispersed compatriots.

Nevertheless, the south Korean side has opposed the solution of this fundamental problem and spoken ill of our side in every way. This is a dastardly act intended to achieve its foul political aim and cover up its inhumane nature, divorcing itself from the humanitarian stand to truly alleviate the sufferings of the dispersed compatriots.

Fourthly, there were also differences between the two sides over the question of dispatching Red Cross propaganda officials to the area of either side, which was advanced by our side with regard to the first item on the agenda.

Dispatch of Red Cross propaganda officials will help correctly study the conditions of the dispersed families and relatives, extensively conduct the explanatory work for the satisfactory performance of this work, wipe out the distrust and misunderstanding between the north and the south and create a climate of mutual understanding and trust and thus substantially alleviate the sufferings of the compatriots and promote the cause of national reunification.

But the south Korean side refused to accept

this just proposal of our side, asserting that this was "a manifestation of distrust in the opposite side" and "it may cause friction between the two sides" and "it would produce an adverse effect rather than beneficial". Supposing that the explanatory work conducted by Red Cross propaganda officials in the opposite side's area causes distrust and friction as the south Korean side claims, the distrust and friction will be immeasurable when tens of thousands of compatriots in the north and the south will visit each other to meet their families and relatives. Then one may draw a conclusion that the work for mitigating the sufferings of the compatriots is impossible.

The south Korean side's opposition to the proposal for dispatching Red Cross propaganda officials is entirely unjustifiable both in the light of the noble humanitarian ideal of the Red Cross and the compatriotic spirit.

As seen above, the whole course of the discussion of the agenda items at the full-dress talks graphically showed which side truly wanted the solution of the humanitarian question and aspired after the country's reunification and which side tried to exploit the humanitarian question for its foul political aim, turning its face away from its settlement and what led the discussion of the agenda items to a deadlock.

All the proposals and assertions of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stemmed from the stand to mitigate the sufferings of the dispersed compatriots as extensively as possible, find a practical solution to the

problem in accordance with the free will and wishes of the persons concerned and thereby positively contribute to the cause of national reunification.

No progress has been made in the discussion of the agenda items despite the sincere efforts of our side. It is entirely attributable to the foul political aim of the south Korean Red Cross side to avoid the work of mitigating the sufferings of the compatriots and maintain as ever the barrier between the north and the south acting upon the moves of the US imperialist aggressors and the south Korean authorities to perpetuate the division of the country.

Success in the agenda discussion in the future entirely depends upon the stand and sincerity on the part of the south Korean side.

If the south Korean Red Cross side is to truly alleviate the sufferings of the compatriots resulting from the national split, it must not serve the US imperialist aggressors and the south Korean authorities as a tool for attaining their foul political aim but denounce all their inhumane activities and faithfully fulfil its independent and inherent humanitarian mission and take the patriotic stand to truly alleviate the sufferings of the dispersed compatriots.

Only then can the two sides honestly discuss and solve the problems at the talks, mitigate the sufferings of the dispersed families and make a due contribution to the cause of national reunification.



## Revolutionary Opera

# "Under the Bright Sun"

Recently the Korean People's Army Ensemble produced and staged a revolutionary opera "Under the Bright Sun."

The opera gives a graphic picture of our people's happy life in full bloom under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The curtain rises and the red sun rises at Mangyongdae near and dear to the hearts of our people. Flower fairies dance and *Pangchang* singers sing:

*From the sun bright and beam-*  
*ing*

*Everything on the earth receives*  
*life.*

*As the great sun soars over Man-*  
*gyongdae*

*The people's happiness is flower-*  
*ing.*

The hero of the opera, Pak Yong Jin, parts with Un Sun, his little

daughter over 20 years ago in the grim days of Japanese imperialist rule. He joins in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and grows up to be a revolutionary under the wing of the great leader. He serves the Korean People's Army as a regimental commander during the Fatherland Liberation War. Wounded in a battle, he becomes the director of a power station construction trust, thanks to the deep trust of the fatherly leader.

After separation from her father little Un Sun loses her mother in a "punitive operation" of Japanese imperialism. She is rescued from fire by Bong Rim, her foster mother. After liberation she graduates from a college under the concern of the great leader and works at the same construction trust as a field engineer.

Father and daughter don't know

each other, though they work at the same trust. But, only thanks to the warm love of the great leader, they learn that they are father and daughter and have a moving reunion.

The fatherly leader shows great concern for the construction of the power station the trust undertakes.

Despite the claims of a busy life in directing the revolution and construction, the great leader comes to the construction site and teaches the constructors in clear-cut terms how to build the power station. He looks after every aspect of their life with fatherly affection. He learns that Un Sun, field engineer, failed in a technical innovation, and calls her to him and encourages her.

When the power station under construction is endangered by the biggest flood in one hundred years, the fatherly leader sends a unit of the People's Army to save the power



The hero, Yong Jin, is excited with boundless joy at the receipt of a personal letter from the great leader showing how to save the dam from the big flood

giving various and rich presentation. So music depicts positively and actively the inner world of the hero and heroine in the revolutionary age.

The theme song "How Can We Compare the Leader's Favour with the Sky?" is repeated many times by the characters, *Pangchang* singers and orchestra.

The theme song and other main songs clearly show the theme of the opera. Songs correctly reflect the correlations of the hero and heroine and vividly depict their inner world. A good example is seen in Act V, Scene II.

One day, when she is working at night, Un Sun hears from Dong Chol, her lover, that the great leader visited his unit in the war days and was sorry to learn that Pak Yong Jin had not found his family from whom he had separated before liberation.

Lost in deep thought, Un Sun pictures in her mind her father who put a red scarf around her neck and left her home in her childhood.

Bong Rim, Un Sun's foster mother, steals in, puts a boiled rice

station and the constructors there from danger.

As a result, the dam is saved from destruction and the project progresses successfully and sees completion.

The opera makes a vivid portrayal of a Juche-type revolutionary through Pak Yong Jin boundlessly faithful to the great leader.

Pak Yong Jin makes it an iron rule to act upon the great leader's instructions. He always shows examples by his action to his men.

He himself operates a new machine along a steep ascent up to the dam, braving danger. He pays primary attention to the living conditions of the constructors, even when the dam project is urgent, and he cares to build dwellings for them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

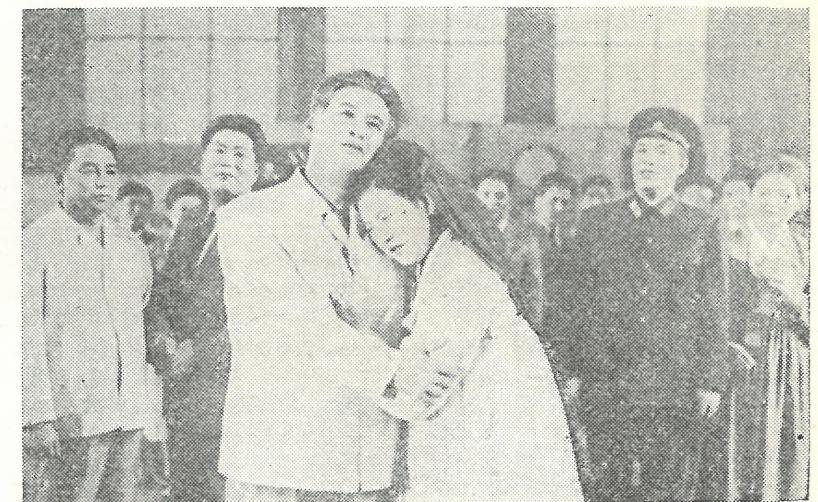
"Literature and art can only touch people's hearts and evoke love when the socialist content is correc-

tly bound up with the varied and ingenious forms characteristic of our nation."

The revolutionary opera "Under the Bright Sun" faithfully preserves the characteristics of music, dance and stage decors of operas in the style of "Pibada" (Sea of Blood).

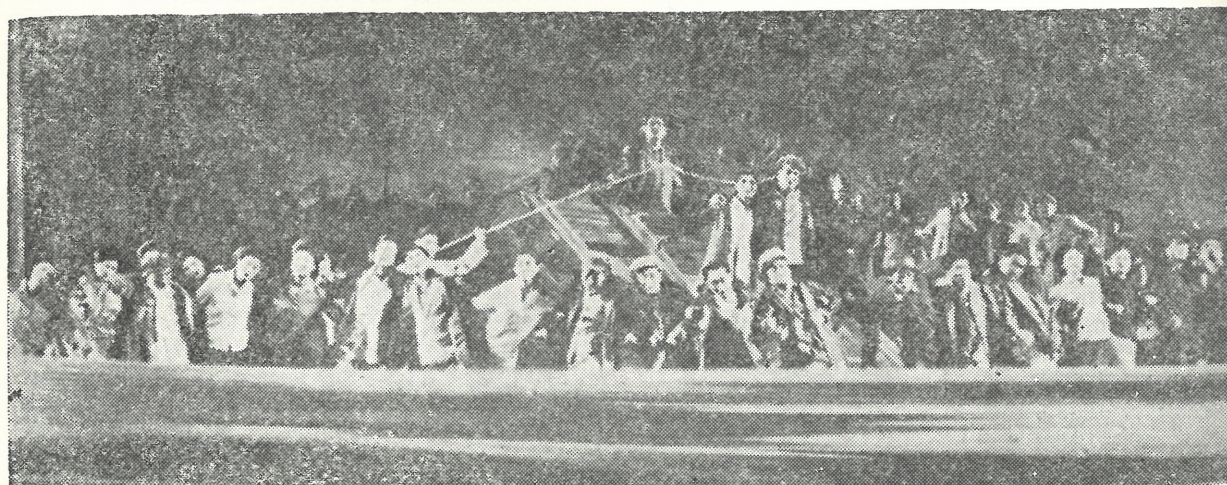
Its music is liked by people and easy for them to understand and refined from the artistic point of view.

Its principal form of representation is stanzaed songs capable of

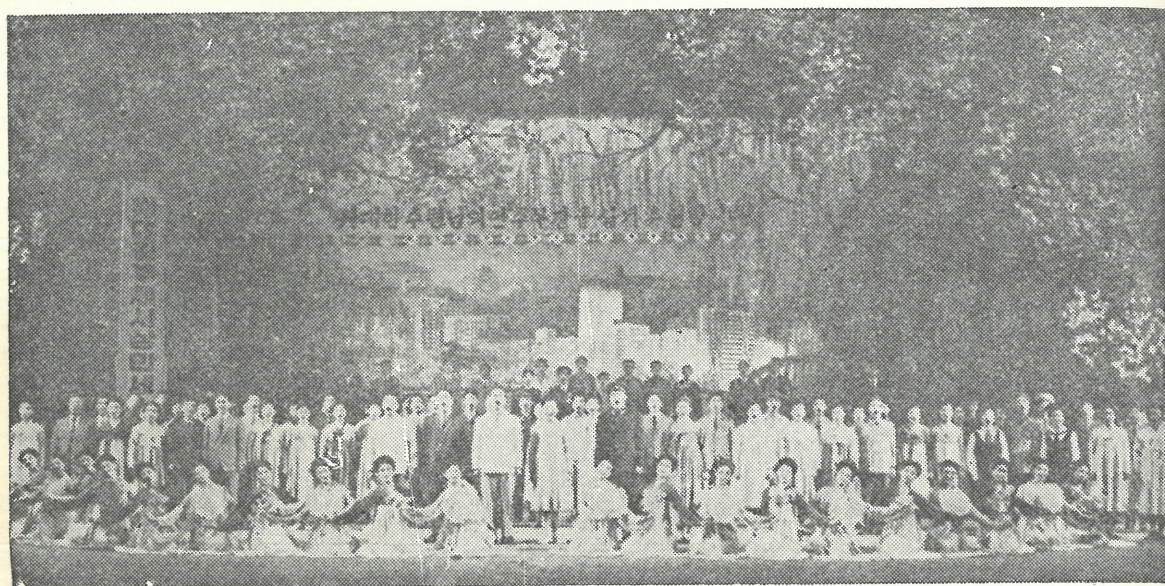


Yong Jin reunites with his daughter whom the great leader has found for him, after 20-odd years' separation

Constructors are out to protect the dam of the power station from a big flood







They sing solemnly a song of loyalty, a song of glory, wishing the great leader a long life in good health

package and apples on the desk over which Un Sun is dozing, covers her shoulders with her own cardigan and goes out. Deeply touched by Bong Rim's conduct, Yong Jin is lost in recollection.

At this moment *Pangchang* singers and the hero sing the song "Whoever Has Coined the Word Mother?":

*Whoever has coined the word  
mother?  
Does it mean a boundless af-  
fection?  
Have I looked after my comra-  
des, I wonder,  
As a mother does her children?*

*Night is advancing and people  
in slumber  
But mother love is embracing  
her.  
Be mother to your men, the  
leader taught.*

*The words are still ringing in my heart.*

The music allures the audience deep into the opera's world of feeling with gentle and soft melodies and expresses accurately the fighting spirit and vigor of the working class with dynamic, passionate melodies of strong appeal.

The dancing of the opera is in perfect agreement with the development of the plot and action and makes the stage representation natural and truthful and actively contributes to defining and unifying the phase of the work.

The grand elegant and gorgeous group dances in the festive scenes of the prologue and epilogue make the work hymnal and the group dance of the dam constructors shows vividly the fighting spirit and passion of the working class with rhythmic and dynamic movements.

Song and dance of the constructors in house-warming gives a vivid description of the optimism of the working class.

The stage decors of the opera give a lifelike picture by making a full use of the big and broad stage and organically combining sets with background.

The music, dance and stage decors of the revolutionary opera make life on the stage natural and smooth according to the development of the plot and depiction realistic and serve effectively to show the theme.

The revolutionary opera "Under the Bright Sun" deeply moves people for its profound ideological content and high artistic value and inspires our people to work more energetically to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche with flying colors.

Kim Sun Rok

## International Press Conference on Korean Question Held in Brussels

An international press conference on the Korean question was held in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, at a time when the voices are ringing out louder and louder from all over the world, rapping the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their moves towards a new war and supporting the national reunification cause of the Korean people.

The press conference was attended by high-ranking personnel of political parties and public organisations, prominent public figures and men of culture from various European countries including Belgium, France, Switzerland, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Britain, members of international organisations including the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the World Committee for Defending Human Rights of the People, Belgian news agency and TV reporters and correspondents of different countries of the world including AP, UPI, AFP, Kyodo, Hsinhua and TASS.

The press conference held to support the Korean people's struggle for forcing all the foreign tro-

ops to withdraw from south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country expressed a serious apprehension over the situation obtaining in Korea today and adopted an appeal to world public opinion, the governments of various countries and the United Nations.

Noting that the split of the country which has lasted for over 30 years now has not eliminated the danger of conflict and it has spelled enormous misfortunes to the Korean people and it poses a constant threat to the international situation and peace in Asia and the rest of the world, the appeal said:

In order to put an end to such a situation, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward time and again just proposals for reunifying the country peacefully on democratic principles without any foreign interference.

The Government of the Republic proposed that a united central government be established through democratic north-south elections.

And the Government of the Republic proposed to institute, if this is impossible at this moment, a north-south Confederation as a transitional step with the political

and economic systems existing in the two regions kept intact.

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced the following three principles to be observed in realizing the country's reunification:

1. Completely independent reunification, that is, rejection of outside forces;
2. Peaceful reunification, that is, renunciation of the use of armed force;
3. Great national unity, that is, the achievement of the unity of the whole nation, political parties and segments aspiring after reunification, transcending the differences in ideologies, political views and economic and cultural systems.

President Kim Il Sung also put forward the following five-point policy of national reunification in June 1973:

1. To remove the military confrontation and ease tension between north and south;
2. To materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between north and south;
3. To convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all



Participants in the press conference



strata, all the political parties and social organizations in the north and the south;

4. To institute a north-south Confederation under the single state name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo;
5. To enter the United Nations under the single state name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

In order to materialize this programme, democracy should be ensured in south Korea.

But, there has been created a situation contrary to this.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" proclaimed a "state of emergency", disbanded the "National Assembly" and seized absolute power. This "regime" has also intensified suppression, arrested and imprisoned many people and is suppressing even churches on charges that they "are spreading dangerous ideas" and "are engaged in subversive activities".

The international press conference held in Brussels on June 15, 1976 addresses an appeal to world public opinion, the democratic governments of various countries and to the United Nations, hereby declaring:

The Korean people, a homogeneous nation with a culture and history of thousands of years, must be reunified.

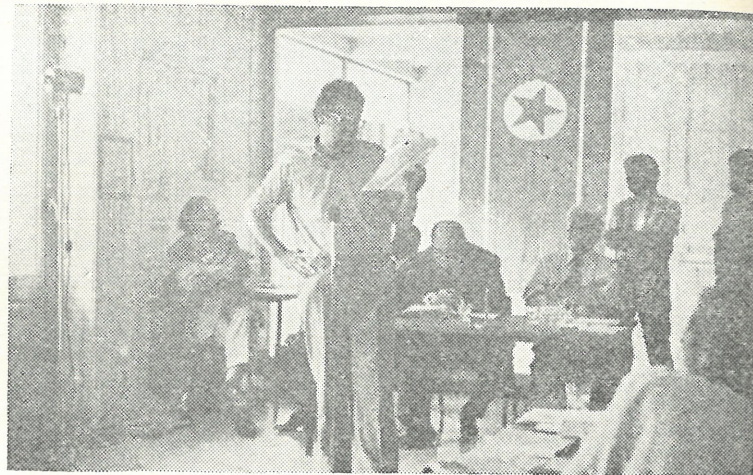
It fully supports the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

It demands the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea.

It demands the realization of democratization in south Korea and the immediate release of the politicians arrested by the Pak Jung Hi "regime".

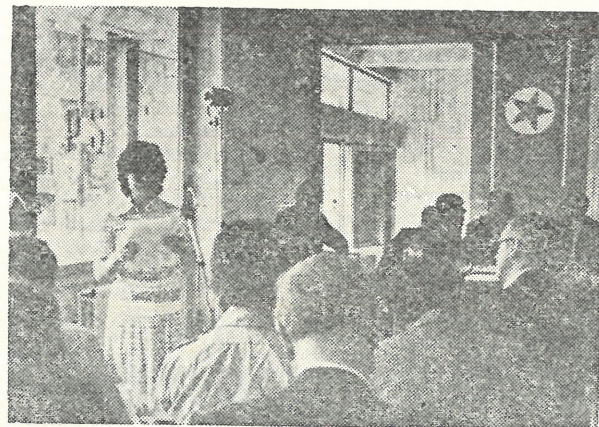
It appeals to all the progressive forces of the world to launch an international solidarity movement in support of the Korean people's struggle for the country's peaceful reunification.

The press conference expresses its belief that the realization of the five-point policy of national reunification will create conditions favourable for the country's peaceful reunification in conformity with the hope of the Korean people, eliminate the terrible misfortunes the Korean people are undergoing and guarantee peace in the Far East and the rest of the world.

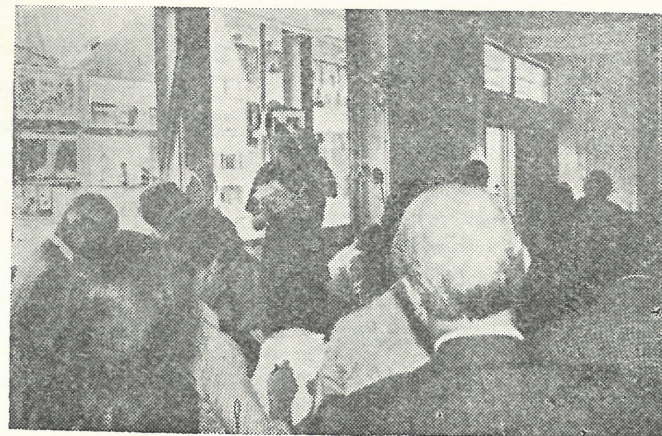


Speakers unanimously expose and rap the new war moves and fascist policy of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique

Kwon Mal Ja, a Japan-born Korean girl, uncovers and flays the bestial outrage of the south Korean "CIA"



At the press conference the fascist suppression of the south Korean puppet clique is laid bare with living materials



## What Are the US Imperialist Aggression Troops Doing in South Korea?

The 30th session of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on dissolving the "UN Command", pulling out all the foreign troops present in south Korea under the UN flag and replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, and the peace-loving people of the world strongly demand its immediate implementation.

Nevertheless, the US imperialists are trying in every way to keep their aggression troops stationed in south Korea under the absurd excuses of the "threat of southward invasion" and the "establishment of the equilibrium of forces," with a sinister design to perpetuate our country's split according to their "two Koreas" policy, and to recover from their disgraceful defeat sustained in Asia and invade the whole of Korea and the rest of Asia with south Korea as a stepping stone.

Then, what are the US imperialists' aggression troops, a main tool to execute their policy of aggression, doing in south Korea?

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and their policy of aggression are the root cause of all our nation's misery, the main obstacle to the reunification of our country and a constant source of war in Korea."

The US imperialist aggression troops occupied south Korea, as a military tool to execute their policy of aggression, and have hampered Korea's reunification

for more than 30 years now. They have brought untold misfortunes and sufferings upon the south Korean people and constantly and feverishly sought a new war.

### RECKLESS PLAY WITH FIRE

At present there are more than 42,000 US troops and the "Missile Command", the "Air Force Defence Command" and the "Phantom tactical combat flying corps" in south Korea.

The US imperialists requisitioned more than 200,000 *chongbo* of farm land in different parts of south Korea to build or enlarge their military bases and military establishments; they brought a large number of nuclear and other modern lethal weapons into south Korea and placed them near the Military Demarcation Line, which are aimed at the northern half of the Republic. They shipped nuclear bombs, mines and warheads into south Korea and stockpiled them in the "igloo-style concrete storehouses."

Recently the US imperialists have shipped 4,600 tons of ammunition including rocket shells into south Korea from their powder magazine in Japan, the "largest of its kind in Asia." This kind of military step is usually taken by the imperialists just before their start of an aggressive war.



On the other hand, the US imperialist aggression troops stage "south Korea-US joint exercises," "landing operation exercises" and "south Korea-US joint air force exercises" almost every day, launching "Nike-Hercules" and other guided missiles, thus extremely aggravating the situation in our country. They conduct boisterous war exercises near the demilitarized zone, dragging out even the guns and rocket launchers of the first battalion, 42nd field-artillery corps, fourth guided missile command, and firing shells.

Early this year they staged a large-scale south Korea-US joint war exercise called "air-raid and nosedive operations," mobilizing "F-111" fighter-bombers brought in from the US mainland, with a view to increasing the "air striking force" against the northern half of the Republic and perfecting their "air transport system." It was followed by a large-scale mobile exercise code-named "yellow dragon operations." They also conducted a large-scale "joint south Korea-US naval amphibious mobile exercise" in the coast of south Korea to perfect their system of naval and landing operation and sea transport.

The US imperialist aggression forces have unendingly committed various hostile acts and military provocations against our side.

They fire bullets and shells into our side's area in the demilitarized zone along the Military Demarcation Line and send armed gangsters and armed spies to carry out reconnaissance and hostile acts. On sea they send naval craft and armed boats to attack our warships and fishing boats, shell our coasts, raid, kill and kidnap our peaceable civilians, and perpetrate other provocative acts.

Their hostile acts numbered more than 13,800 cases from the beginning of this year to the end of May.

The US imperialist aggressors sent escort craft and various naval vessels into our coastal waters more than 80 times to commit espionage and hostile acts. They sent the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" and other military aircraft into our air space and the air above the demilitarized zone more than 40 times to perpetrate espionage and hostile acts against our side.

The US imperialist war maniacs have now worked out such provocative war plans as a "nine-day operation plan," and a "five-day operation plan" and are crying that they "would not hesitate to use

nuclear weapons." According to these plans of aggression, they moved their "main defence line" close to the Military Demarcation Line and keep their aggressive armed forces and the puppet army "on the alert for action around the clock."

The US imperialist aggression troops' moves towards a new war created a touch-and-go situation in our country.

### THEIR BUSINESS—KILLING AND WOUNDING AND PLUNDERING

The US imperialist aggression armymen, the vicious wolves in human skin, wantonly violate the democratic rights and human rights of the people in south Korea, madly making new war preparations.

Running about south Korea wildly as if their home, they commit a hundred and one bestialities without hesitation everywhere they go. They shoot and beat to death innocent people at random and drive their cars over them. They raid villages, destroy dwellings and carry away things from them, and rape women.

Branding a mere boy of 12 as a thief, the villainous US imperialist aggression armymen smeared his face and neck with coal tar, put him into a wooden box and threw him away in a place 40 kilometres away from where they were stationed. They kidnap south Korean women, rape them, cut their hair short like a monk, beat them with sticks, strip them naked and drive them out into the streets. They make no scruple to commit such animal-outfacing acts.

In Tongduchon township, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, Gris, a beastly soldier of the US imperialist aggressive army, stabbed to death with a lethal weapon Li Yong Hwa who refused to gratify his brigandish lust. Blockman Robert and rascally two US soldiers killed a taxi driver Chong Jun Gu at Posan-ri, Tongduchon township by breaking his head with stone and robbed him of 8,000 won of money and ran away.

Seven barbarous US army soldiers fell upon a woman eight months pregnant named Li Sun Do like a beast, when she was going up a mountain to gather wild grapes, near Yaksubawi, Munrae-dong, Yongdungpo ward, Seoul, and did collective violences to her, made her lose consciousness, raped her by

turn and took away 5,000 won of money from her. A bestial soldier of the US imperialist aggression army called James took a south Korean woman named Sun Ok into a room of a hotel in Ryongsan ward, Seoul to meet his lust. She offered resistance and he dropped her to death from the fourth floor. Sheshil and three other US soldiers assigned to a US air force unit stationed in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, took away a wrist watch and a gold ring worth 37,000 won from the Huigwang Jewelry Store in Wondae-dong and a gold necklace and a gold ring worth 58,000 won from the Kyongbodang Jewelry Store in Namsan-dong.

Raymond Johnson and another beastly US soldier of a US army unit stationed in Tongduchon township, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, took 130 dollars from a merchant Cho Gwang Hui there, saying that they would buy him an electric gramophone, and stabbed him to death, and ran away.

More than 100 US soldiers belonging to K-6th base in Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, raided the Anjong-ri village, Pyongsong sub-county, the same county, destroyed many dwellings and household goods and heavily or lightly wounded more than 900 innocent people.

A US soldier drove his military jeep at a high speed. He followed Yu Ho Ryol dodging his car on the road in front of Suchong-ri, Osan township, Hwasong county, Kyonggi Province, and ran his vehicle over him, and then struck Li Ho Jun with his car, seriously wounded him and disappeared.

Five US army soldiers threw stone at Kim Sok Gyu catching fish in the sea off Paekryon-ri, Haso sub-county, Puan county, North Cholla Province, for a pastime, heavily injuring him in the head.

GIs belonging to a US army unit stationed in Chunchon, Kangwon Province, swarmed into the Sambo Restaurant in 3rd-Ga, Soyang-ro and ate and drank their fill. When the restaurant owner Kim

Hung Shik demanded the price, they struck him with beer bottles and burned all his body, mortally wounding him. Then they thronged the Suwolwon Restaurant and broke dishes there at random, and carried away an electric fan and many other goods from the Pyonghwa Store.

The US imperialists are even committing the thrice-cursed atrocity of using south Korean people for their bacteriological weapon test, frantically preparing for another war in Korea. This test led to an explosive spread of epidemic hemorrhagic fever all over south Korea from early October last year, attacking and killing a large number of people.

Everything living and moving in south Korea is the object of murder by the US imperialist aggression troops and everything valuable is that of their destruction and plunder.

There is not a single day in south Korea which does not witness the bloodshed of innocent people due to such criminal atrocious acts of theirs, and the honest-minded people always live in constant anxiety.

The US imperialist aggressive forces are the main obstacle to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, the disturber of peace in Asia and the rest of the world and the heinous enemy of humankind.

If they should persist in reckless play with fire and the murder of people and plunder, refusing to withdraw from south Korea and meet the demand of the time, they will be more strongly condemned by the world people as the vicious enemy of mankind and totally isolated from them.

In order not to suffer a heavier defeat, the US imperialists must quit south Korea at once, taking along their aggressive forces and lethal weapons, according to the UN resolution.

Pak Sun Ho



## *We Extend Firm Solidarity to the Zimbabwe People in Their Just Struggle*

September 12 is the "day of international solidarity with the struggle of the Zimbabwe people".

In order to achieve national liberation and independence and regain human sovereignty, the Zimbabwe patriots and people are vigorously fighting a decisive battle, arms in hand, against the Smith racist clique and the imperialists backing them. In the course, the Zimbabwe people have closely united and their armed forces expanded and strengthened.

Today the flames of armed struggle have spread to vast areas of the country, giving telling blows to the enemy politically and militarily.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The old powers that possessed colonies in Africa have mostly been kicked out and the majority of the countries on this continent have won independence; and the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia are being hit from within and without and shaken to their foundation."

The struggle of the Zimbabwe people is a just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for winning back national independence and sovereignty.

This struggle is a link in the

whole chains of the struggle of the African people to cut off the last life line of imperialism and colonialism on the African continent and attain the complete liberation of the African continent; it contributes to hastening the victory of the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the peoples belonging to the new-emerging forces.

The daily-expanding struggle of the Zimbabwe patriots and people is an absolutely just struggle reflecting the main trend of the development of our era, an age of independence.

The struggle of the Zimbabwe people commands the active support of the revolutionary people the world over and international solidarity with their just cause is increasing daily.

The Smith racist clique, hit hard and rebuffed and isolated from within and without, are desperately trying to save their anti-popular ruling system from collapse.

They, actively backed by the US-British imperialists and the South African Vorster clique, are carrying on brutal suppression and barbarous apartheid and working in every way to check the revolutionary advance of the people, in an attempt to maintain their fascist racist "regime" permanently.

With no amount of desperate efforts, however, can they halt the resolute struggle of the Zimbabwe people for national liberation and independence and freedom.

History develops according to the will and demand of the masses of the people who are convinced of the justice of their cause and hold their destiny firmly in their hands.

Today the patriots and people of Zimbabwe are countering the repression of the racist clique with a resolute and death-defying struggle, waging more actively armed struggle and other forms of struggle.

Our people will, as ever, support and encourage the just struggle of the Zimbabwe people.

The Zimbabwe people will certainly wipe out imperialism and racism through their sacred struggle and win final victory.

Han Su Min

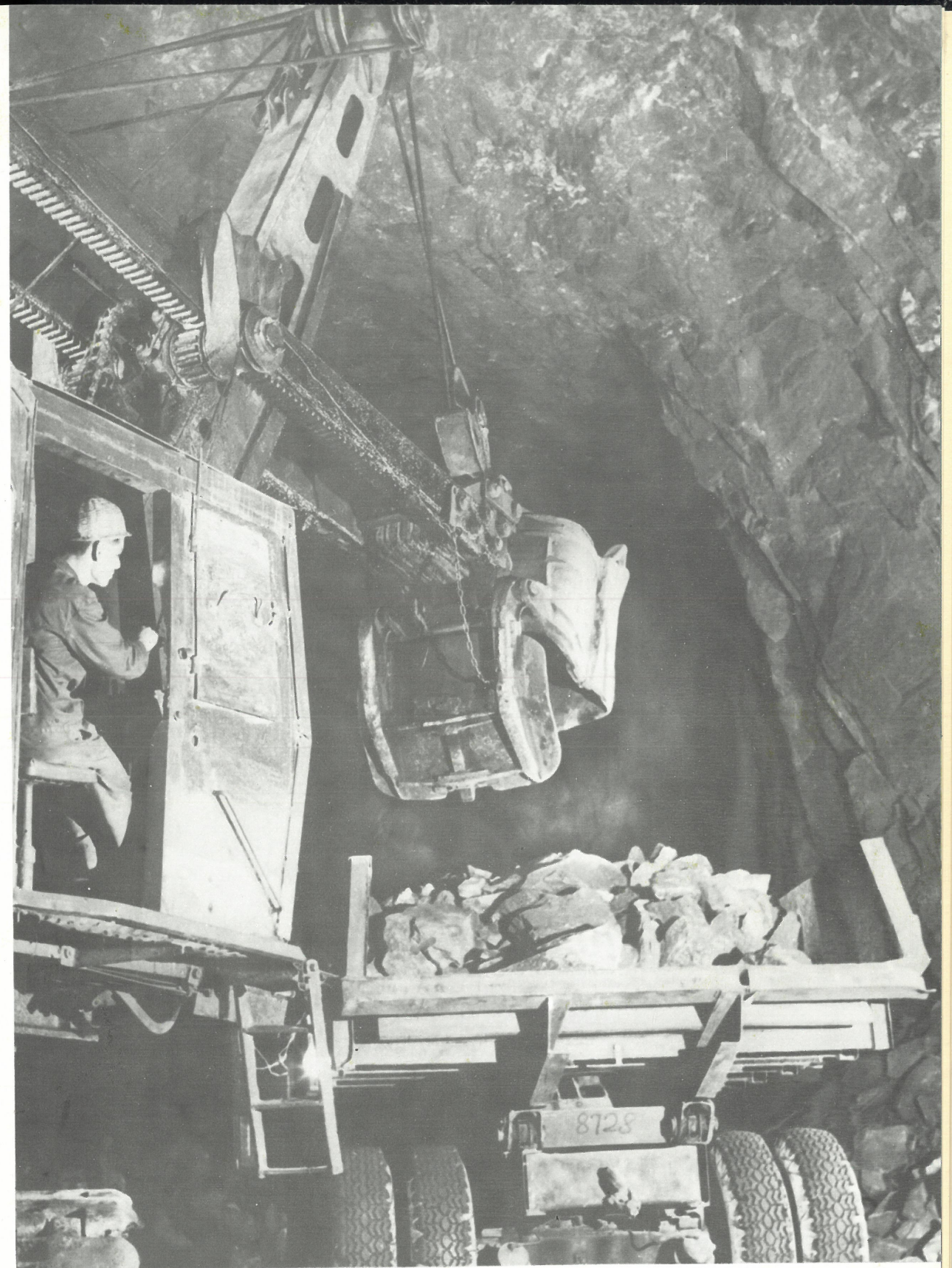
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**INSIDE BACK COVER:** Workers of the Tokhyon Mine making innovations in the production of minerals

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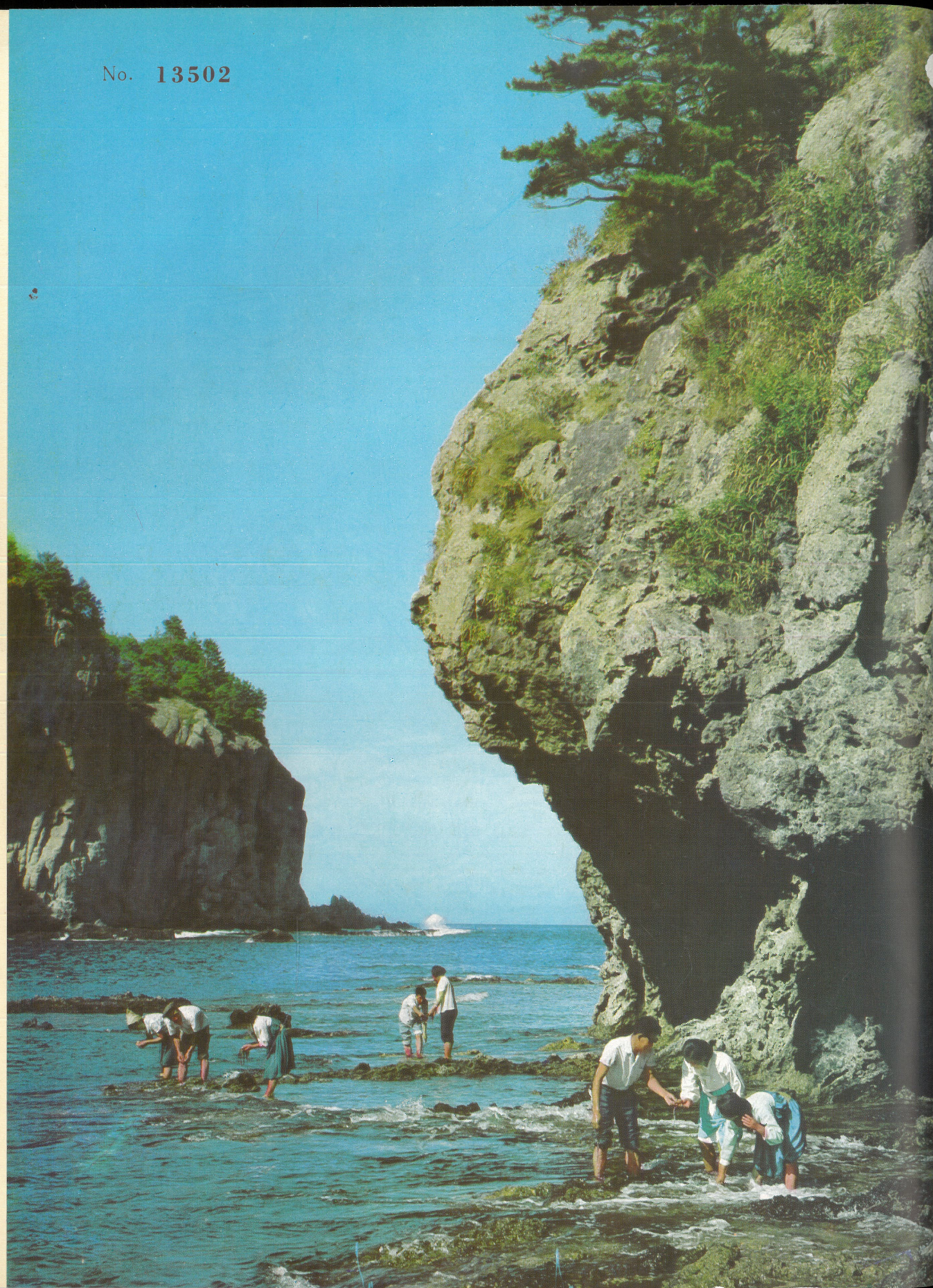
**BACK COVER:** Haechilbo of Mt. Chilbo-san called a "Mt. Kumgang (Diamond Mountain) in the northern section"

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